

FINAL REPORT
ON THE
SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS
(REVISION)
IN THE
DISTRICT OF SARAN.
1915-1921

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INTRODUCTION.

The Final Report drawn up by Mr. Kerr (now Hon'ble Sir John Kerr of Bengal), I.C.S., on the original Survey and Settlement and the District Gazetteer compiled by Mr. O'Malley, I.C.S., have fully dealt with the physical, historical and administrative conditions of the district. It is manifestly unnecessary to reiterate them in the present report. I have, therefore, confined myself to a brief account of the changes which have occurred since 1901 and of the problems which arose in connection with the revision proceedings on the lines adopted by Mr. Sweeney, I.C.S., in the Champaran Revision Settlement. The changes are not very significant and there is not much left for drawing up an interesting report.



FINAL REPORT

ON THE

REVISION SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT

OF THE

DISTRICT OF SARAN.

PART I.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

MATERIAL PROGRESS.

THE original previous settlement operation of the district under the provisions of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act was completed in 1901 and as a prelude to them a Survey was made by the Survey of India party. The present proceedings are a revision of the record-of-rights framed 20 years ago. The final report drawn up by Mr. (now Sir John.) Kerr, I.C.S., together with the District Gazetteer which came out in 1903 contain ample details of the physical, administrative and fiscal features of the country and it is not perhaps necessary to reiterate them in the present report which is accordingly confined to a description of the later developments.

2. The years 1911 and 1921 being the years of Census form important landmarks in the history of the district since 1901. The following statement compares the population, thana by thana, as returned in 1911 and 1921 :—

Thana.			Population in 1911.	Population in 1921.	Remarks.
Mirganj	...	...	370,857	380,617	
Gopalganj	...	...	265,974	269,772	
Total			636,831	650,389	Increase by 2.1 per cent.
Siwan	...	...	287,259	296,621	
Darauli	...	...	213,243	215,934	
Basantpur	...	...	256,197	292,981	
Total			756,699	775,536	Increase by 2.2 per cent.
Manjhi	...	...	121,247	128,029	
Chapra	...	...	332,469	342,948	
Mashrakh	...	...	133,630	134,892	
Pasra	...	...	217,181	214,239	
Sonpur	...	...	93,811	98,920	
Total			894,248	914,028	Increase by 2.2 per cent.
Grand total			2,389,778	2,339,953	Increase by 2.19 per cent.

It will be observed that the last Census of 1921 shows an increase of 2.19 per cent and it is remarkable that it is shared by all the subdivisions almost to an equal degree. The increase in the present Census is mainly due to reduced mortality in the Sadr Subdivision from plague, and the return of the district-born men from outside the district.

In the statement below which furnishes the density of population in the North Bihar Districts, Saran occupies the third place in so far as the Census of 1911 is concerned. In the Censuses anterior to 1901 Saran was foremost in point of density. The decrease in 1911 is accounted for by increase in emigration from this district to Bengal and to the easternmost district of the Province, viz., Purnea and also by the heavy mortality from plague.

Mean Density per square mile.

District.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.
Saran	853	893	919	855	774
Champanan	510	507	527	484	403
Muzaffarpur	927	908	894	851	740
Darbhanga	875	870	837	786	698
Bhagalpur	504	494	481	466	432
Purnea	398	376	390	370	343

The population is still behind that of 1901 by 9.9 per cent. and it is difficult to explain the difference adequately until the number of emigrants and immigrants are tabulated separately for the district in the present Census.

Comparison of male and female population.

	1911.	1911.	1921.
Male	1,09,117	1,064,333	1,182,355
Female	1,313,097	1,225,445	1,207,538
Total	2,408,814	2,289,778	2,389,893

The increase amongst males in the present Census is noticeable. This indicates that the emigration of the able-bodied has decreased to a certain extent and that the district-born men have returned to their homes in greater numbers.

3. In the Saran Gazetteer of 1908 the following observation was made by Mr. O'Malley: "There is no district in Bihar whose population evinces such a readiness to emigrate either permanently or in search of temporary employment. In 1901 no less than 245,490 persons or more than one-tenth of the population were enumerated away from their homes." In 1911 the number enumerated outside the district was 39,000 more than it was in 1901 while the number of immigrants fell by nearly 10,000. The labourers generally go out in November and December and return in the hot weather, though others who hold permanent jobs as household servants, darwans, etc., in other places return once in every two or three years. The annual exodus of the able-bodied men is now a permanent feature. The Saran emigrants are catholic in their choice of a temporary home and easily find employment in the important towns like Calcutta, Dacca, Mymensingh, Howrah, etc.

4. Saran has always, from the earliest times, been remarkable for its highly developed state of agriculture. Extension of cultivation. The total cultivated area as found in the revision settlement is 1,298,234 acres as against 1,284,010 acres in the last settlement.

The increase is 14,224 acres or 1.01 per cent.

The uncultivated area, as found in the last settlement was too small to admit of any striking expansion of cultivation, and the little increase in cultivated area now indicated is mainly due to the heavy pressure of population on soil and has practically resulted in the shortage of land necessary for pasturage. In short the agricultural advance in the district has been more in the direction of improvement than of extension of cultivation.

5. From the figures of the Census report of 1911 it appears that 86 per cent. of the entire population consists of people engaged in agriculture. The population is classified as follows:—

Classification of population.

1. Supported by agriculture 1,971,543 or 86 per cent. Of these 47 per cent. are actual labourers and 53 per cent. are dependants.
2. Supported by industry 134,607 or 6 per cent.
3. Supported by Commerce 89,867 or 4 per cent.
4. Supported by profession 13,394 or 0.6 per cent.

6. The climate which has been described in detail in the last settlement

Climate.

Report and in the District Gazetteer is dry and is in marked contrast to that of the neighbouring districts. Fever, small-pox, cholera and plague are endemic and occasionally assume a dangerously epidemic form while in recent years influenza has proved a terrible visitation, and is in a large measure responsible for the sudden and abnormal rise of the death-rate to 62.22 per mille in 1918.

The statement below compares the deaths and births in the district each year since 1902.

Year.	Death from—			Death rate per million.	Births.	Remarks.
	Cholera.	Plague.	All causes.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1902	2,908	13,695	91,593	28.00	100,144	
1903	6,027	25,591	117,417	48.73	97,808	
1904	319	17,372	8,879	37.30	107,656	
1905	4,084	35,651	120,999	50.20	101,634	
1906	3,776	15,532	92,590	38.42	89,617	
1907	1,146	30,007	102,225	42.11	86,576	
1908	6,717	2,344	80,993	33.61	90,856	
1909	575	3,682	82,800	34.17	100,563	
1910	8,595	21,078	110,340	45.81	104,888	
1911	5,526	20,073	108,642	45.11	108,838	
1912	1,846	17,284	91,548	38.00	109,035	
1913	4,601	9,815	80,079	34.97	106,531	
1914	804	20,389	83,685	36.54	103,398	
1915	2,100	7,470	75,564	33.00	106,085	
1916	836	6,306	69,540	30.41	91,399	
1917	5,038	8,953	88,701	38.73	103,413	
1918	14,805	10,227	141,906	62.22	99,242	
1919	4,160	2,713	84,903	37.07	76,410	
1920	340	1,705	69,199	33.03	86,040	
Average	3,903	14,225	88,544	38.5	98,691	

It will be observed that the average number of births exceeds that of deaths in a year.

7. The total number of hospitals at present is 22 against 15 in 1902. The extension of medical relief was necessary to combat the event of plague and other epidemic diseases in the district. There is yet much room for development in this direction. The hospital in Chapra, which is the oldest and most important medical institution in the district, has been greatly improved and affords in-door accommodation for a large number of patients. The Victoria Hospital in Hathwa is the next best institution and is maintained by the Maharaja of Hathwa.

8. The normal rainfall in the North Bihar districts is 53·36, and that in Saran is 45·05.

The rainfall is not only the lightest of all the North Bihar districts but is capricious, its vicissitudes exposing the country to risks of scarcity on account of drought and flood. This is exemplified by the record rainfall of about 22" of rain in eight hours on the night of the 14th September 1921 resulting in an unusually high flood an account of which is given elsewhere. If the people of Saran had depended alone upon agriculture, which is often precarious, for their support, the occasions for distress would have been more frequent. The following is a statement of the average rainfall of the district from 1910 :—

Year.	Inches.
1910	41·89
1911	54·41
1912	31·69
1913	62·89
1914	31·36
1915	61·62
1916	65·61
1917	55·09
1918	55·86
1919	47·71
1920	44·45

9. There are few districts that can compare favourably with Saran in its network of roads but many of them are useful only for cart traffic, and some of the kutchra roads become absolutely impassable during the rainy season. From figures received from the District Board Office it will appear that since 1901 the length of road has increased from 2,649 miles to 2,687 miles. There is 1·09 miles of road to every square mile of country. It appears that the maximum limit has nearly been reached and there is very little scope for expansion in that direction. The improvement should now be directed to the metalling and proper maintenance of the existing roads. The District Board has spent from 1902 to 1920 Rs. 12,74,354 on original work and Rs. 15,94,870 on repairs, which gives an annual average of Rs. 70,797 and Rs. 88,603, respectively. The average cost of repairs per mile of road comes to Rs. 32-10-0 which is hardly adequate. The proportion of the total amount spent on roads to the total income of the Board exceeds 37 per cent. as shown below :—

1902-08	37·40
1911-12	41·94
1919-20	37·19

The Hathwa Raj maintains the following roads:—

Hathwa Mirganj	...	...	...	3 miles.
„ Pertabpur	...	...	...	½ mile.
„ Kasundi	...	...	...	4½ miles.
„ Station road	...	...	...	3 „
Mirganj Bazar road	...	...	...	1½ „
Baragaon road	...	...	...	4 „
Hathwa Sahebya road	...	...	...	2 „
Mirganj Katra road	...	...	...	6 „

Total ... 25 „

Unmetalled.

Saboya Jancsor	...	...	...	3 miles.
Badhia Amica ghat	...	...	...	6 „
Mirganj Senhri	...	...	...	6 „
Hathwa Madheranat	...	...	...	1½ „
„ Sewrazi road	...	...	...	3 „

Total ... 19½ „

The condition of these roads is unsatisfactory and probably they have not received much attention from the Raj during the last three years or so. The Raj will do well to make them over to the District Board if it cannot look after them properly.

10. In 1901 the total length of Railway line within the district was 95 miles. Since then the following additions have been made bringing the total length to 155 miles :—

Railway.

- (i) From Chapra to Masrakh 26 miles in the year 1908.
- (ii) Thawe to Jalalpur 30 miles in years 1905 and 1911.
- (iii) Dhoranda to Maharajganj 4 miles in year 1905.

11. The river Gandak enters the district in the neighbourhood of Gopalganj and leaves it at Sonpur. As

Protection of cultivation.

a protective measure against floods an embankment has been run along the entire course covering 120 miles. It is effective and the immunity of nearly one half of the district is due to its existence. The embankments along the Gogra and the Ganges are not continuous and were constructed to afford protection to the parts of the district exposed to inundation in years of exceptionally high flood. In 1918 the river Gogra overflowed its banks and caused a breach in the embankment near Tajpur. It resulted in the damage of crop of an extensive area in the Sadr Subdivision. The whole of the Sadr Subdivision is liable to flood from the water of the Gogra and the Ganges.

12. Besides the damage due to the flood of the rivers Ganges and Gogra the low-lying lands are apt to suffer in a marked degree from the accumulation

Causes of flood in Saran.

of rain water. As noticed above, the Railway embankments have not provided sufficient waterways and consequently the water does not run off quickly enough. The extent of the damage to which the Sadr and Siwan Subdivisions are liable from flood caused by inadequate drainage is illustrated by the have

wrought by a flood of an unprecedented magnitude from which the district is suffering at the present time. The flood was caused by heavy rain in one night of about 22 inches and of an average of 6 inches throughout the district. A great volume of water poured into the town and suburbs so that for three or four days the roads were under water four or five feet deep and the courts and offices were inundated. The drainage into the river was found to be insufficient to ease the pressure of the flood, and had not the Mashrakh Chapra railway embankment given way, the whole town might have been devastated. A very large number of houses collapsed causing many deaths both in the town and in the mufassal. The effect of the flood on the standing crop has not yet been ascertained fully, but it is estimated that about 60 per cent. in the Sadr Subdivision and 80 per cent. in Siwan have been destroyed.

13. The industries and manufactures are not of much importance.

Trade, commerce and industry. During the period under report there has been phenomenal rise in prices of all commodities caused by the world war and the inflation of the currency. The indigo industry almost extinguished by the discovery of aniline dyes was temporarily revived during the war which also gave rise to conditions very favourable to the expansion of sugar industry.

The following statement will show the work turned out by the existing sugar mills in the district :—

Serial No.	Name of concern.	Year of starting.	Average production of sugar.		Supply of cane.
			From cane.	From gur.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Cawnpore Sugar Works Limited. (at Marharwa).	1906	Mds. 518,089	Mds. 4,10,789	Within the district.
2	New Siwan Sugar and gur refining Co., Ltd.	1919	26,673	14,578	Locally.
3	Siwan Desi Sugar Factory ...	1913	Nil ...	75,185	Gur is purchased locally.
			544,772	500,482	

The total quantity of sugar produced in the district from these three mills alone is 1,045,254 maunds. Taking the price to be Rs. 20 per maund on the average, the resulting value is Rs. 2,09,05,080. This does not include the outturn of *gur* and unrefined sugar obtained by the indigenous methods. A considerable quantity of sugarcane grown in Saran goes into Partabpur factory in the Gorakhpur district. Besides these sugar factories there are two rice mills—one in Ekma and the other in Mairwa. In Marharwa there is a distillery and an Iron and Steel workshop has recently been started on a moderately large scale by the Cawnpore Sugar Works, Limited. All these factories which have all been established since the last settlement give employment to a large number of the inhabitants of the district.

A sugar factory is capable of using ten lakhs of maunds of cane in a season and the yield of sugar might be estimated at 7.5 to 9 per cent. It is to be regretted that the supply of cane greatly falls short of the capacity of the factories. It is not possible to regulate the working charges according to supply and the incidence of profit is not as high as might be expected.

A list of factories is given in Appendix XXII.

14. The following statement compares exports and imports of food crops in Saran district :—
Export and Import.

Year.					Exports.	Imports.
1					2	3
					Maunds.	Maunds.
1902	...	...	...	...	279,939	2,273,736
1903	...	...	...	...	335,691	2,841,615
1904	...	...	...	...	227,252	2,241,977
1905	...	...	...	...	295,835	3,248,137
1906	...	...	...	...	375,632	3,091,667
Total					1,518,249	18,697,132
1907	...	...	...	...	547,806	2,674,526
1908	...	...	...	...	418,294	3,095,830
1909	...	...	...	...	729,478	2,620,555
1910	...	...	...	...	322,252	2,918,255
1911	...	...	...	...	408,689	2,434,845
Total					2,456,019	18,142,011
1912	...	...	...	...	369,049	2,708,542
1913	...	...	...	...	234,582	2,353,801
1914	...	...	...	...	342,827	2,662,521
1915	...	...	...	...	433,126	3,446,894
1916	...	...	...	...	396,348	3,018,432
Total					1,705,932	14,219,690
1917	...	...	...	...	302,735	2,882,323
1918	...	...	...	...	496,063	2,518,539
1919	...	...	...	...	718,677	2,792,524
up to March 1920	...	...	...	...	420,330	2,501,149
Total					1,937,805	10,694,535
Grand Total					7,673,005	53,753,863

Statement showing exports and imports of food crops by steamer in Saran district as far as available.

					Export in maunds.	Imports in maunds.
1918	...	...	...	...	7,774	27,723
1919	...	...	...	...	14,106	22,190
1920	...	...	...	...	9,302	27,572
Total					31,182	77,485

The above statements show that the import of grains and other articles in Saran bears a proportion to the export of 7 : 1 by railway and of 2½ : 1 by steamer. The import is mostly of rice and paddy, and the articles of export

are mainly *rahar*, *miskai* and other cereals. The above figures indicate that the produce of the district can hardly feed its population and that the people support themselves by purchasing rice and other grains out of their income from service and from trade outside the district.

15. The area under indigo cultivation in this district at the time of the previous settlement was 45,513 acres while during the present settlement the area was found to be 7,904 acres. This enormous decrease is due to the introduction of cheap synthetic German dyes with which the natural product could not compete. Indigo cultivation almost came to a standstill before the war broke out. Since the outbreak of the war with Germany and the consequent cessation of trade relations with that country the indigo cultivation revived to a marked extent. Some of the planters who had given up indigo cultivation in favour of sugarcane and other valuable food-crops have again started it partially in their *bakashi* lands.

16. The recent great war created an acute demand for sugar from this district where little labour can bring a bountiful return of sugarcane. This opportunity was grasped and the considerable expansion of cultivation of this crop in recent years is the result. In this district alone there are already three sugar factories, one in Marhaura and two in Siwan. A fourth is being started by the Tata Company near the Pachrukhi Railway station close to Siwan. Private enterprise is busy in organising a factory near Maharajgunj and another in a village about a mile to the east of Siwan. The area under sugarcane was found to be 36,535 acres in the previous settlement and 61,245 acres in the present settlement. There is reason to believe that since the framing of the revisional record there has been further expansion on a large scale. The demand for sugarcane is very great and in order to encourage the raiyats to cultivate it the sugar factories are making advances to them as they used to do in the indigo days. Ordinarily the tenants enjoy a net profit of Rs. 50 an acre, the entire cost of cultivation being excluded. The profit sometimes amounts to Rs. 150 an acre if the land is properly manured and irrigated. The factories have succeeded in many cases in raising it to over Rs. 200 an acre by resorting to an improved system of ploughing and by application of rich manures. The price of cane has been changing constantly with the fluctuation of the price of sugar in the market. It has not been below Re. 0-5-0 to 0-6-0 a maund of cane within the last three or four years. The richest and most heavily manured lands can yield about 40 maunds of *gur* per acre, and the outturn of an average field would be 18 to 20 maunds of *gur*. The average outturn of sugarcane by the Cawnpore Sugar Works, Limited, is 300 maunds against 200 maunds obtained by the primitive system of cultivation. By employment of motor tractors, the factories have succeeded in raising the outturn to 500 or 600 maunds per acre. The cost of cultivation by tractor does not, however, compare favourably with that by ordinary ploughs. Roughly speaking, outturn of a tractor consuming eight to ten gallons of petrol and a gallon of engine oil is equivalent to the work done by ten pairs of bullocks, but the quality is better inasmuch as the ploughing is much deeper. It has sometimes been urged that deep ploughing is not favourable to the conditions in India. Even then, the economy in time and labour gained by the modern methods is immense. There is still much room for the expansion of the sugar industry as more than a quarter of the cultivated area of the district is suitable for sugarcane cultivation of which only about 20 per cent. is at present utilized for the purpose.

17. Co-operative societies were started in the Siwan Subdivision by Khan Bahadur Mohiuddin Ahmad, Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies (now Registrar of Co-operative Societies) and in May 1915 there were established 18 village societies with 348 members and a Central Bank at Siwan working with a capital of Rs. 11,141. In Gopalganj the movement was taken up in 1914 with the result that one society was started during the year. Four were opened in 1915 and seven other societies were organized in 1916. The progress in this subdivision was slower. The necessity of a Central Bank was felt

from the beginning and one was started in May, 1917. The following table shows the progress of the movement in the Siwan and Gopalganj Subdivisions :—

		No. of societies.	No. of members.	Revenue fund of societies.	Working capital of Central Revenue.
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1916 Siwan ...	...	46	843	1,579 0 0	58,114 0 0
Gopalganj ...	...	...	..	Nil.	
1917 Siwan ...	...	67	1,285	4,683 0 0	80,043 0 0
Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	Nil.	
1918 Siwan ...	...	...	...	(figures not available.)	
Gopalganj ...	...	29	454	1,914 0 0	52,435 0 0
1919 Siwan ...	...	104	2,044	12,339 0 0	148,652 0 0
Gopalganj ...	...	45	757	2,412 0 0	73,411 0 0
1920 Siwan ...	...	114	2,371	17,301 0 0	2,18,322 0 0
Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	(figures not available.)	

It was at one time believed that the Saran raiyat was so conservative that the co-operative movement would get no foothold here. The result has however been otherwise. The movement has been popular and the members regard the societies as an indispensable adjunct of their agricultural business. Applications have been made for the opening of a number of new societies. It has helped the raiyats to repay a considerable portion of their debts and so to release themselves in a large measure from the grip of rapacious money-lenders. What is more valuable is that it has taught them thrift and economy and the educative influences will be, it is anticipated, transmitted to their children. It may not be out of place to cite an instance to illustrate the value of the co-operative movement. One Darsan Bhagat belonging to the Dharhara Co-operative Society in Saran entered it as an illiterate member. He has now not only learnt to read and write, but has learnt book-keeping and is working creditably as a Secretary of the Society. There is a real desire on the part of the raiyats to organize and develop the societies, but the movement has been seriously handicapped by the disfavour, apathy and even active hostility with which it is regarded by most of the local zamindars and educated people whose assistance and co-operation are much required. The Sadr Subdivision cannot boast of a single co-operative organization which is greatly to be deplored.

Education.

18. The figures given below indicate the gradual advance of primary education since the beginning of the present century

Year.					Institutions.	Pupils.
1902-03	...	...	...	...	557	18,085
1903-04	...	...	...	...	514	17,297
1904-05	...	...	...	...	516	17,644
1905-06	...	...	...	...	619	17,589
1906-07	...	...	...	...	628	16,030
1907-08	...	...	...	...	645	18,368
1908-09	...	...	...	...	702	20,093
1909-10	...	...	...	...	651	18,749
1910-11	...	...	...	...	637	18,882
1911-12	...	...	...	...	638	18,299
1912-13	...	...	...	...	661	22,789
1913-14	...	...	...	...	879	25,591
1914-15	...	...	...	...	934	26,792
1915-16	...	...	...	...	882	31,348
1916-17	...	...	...	...	976	29,161
1917-18	...	...	...	...	916	28,389
1918-19	...	...	...	...	981	28,421
1919-20	...	...	...	...	921	27,441

According to the present Census the number of boys and girls between 5 and 14 years of age are 342,121 and 299,135 respectively. The total number of children of school-going age is 641,256 and the total number of children actually attending school, therefore, represent 4.3 per cent. Taking the boys alone into account the proportion works out to 8 per cent of their number. This condition of things in consideration of its advance amongst other North Behar districts is far from satisfactory.

The Hathwa Raj maintains one High English school, one Middle Vernacular, one Sanskrit, 7 Upper Primary and 25 Lower Primary schools and they are all free institutions. Its annual expenditure on education runs to about Rs. 23,000. No other zamindar in the district is known to have noticeably associated himself with the advancement of education. The zamindars should take the lead in improving the education of the tenantry who are in many ways dependent on them. It is a matter for regret that they have generally done little or nothing to justify their position.

19. The following observation made by Mr. Sweeney regarding Champaran applies with equal force in Saran.

Litigation.

"Although it cannot be said that the settlement operations in Bihar have resulted on the whole in a reduction of the volume of litigation, there can be no doubt that the record-of-rights has thwarted and prevented baseless claims, simplified issues and given definiteness and certainty to decisions, qualities they lacked before". It has evidently reduced the number of fraudulent transaction regarding land inasmuch as the plot numbers have to be inserted in all registered documents while much of the uncertainty concerning identity of the disputed lands in criminal and civil litigation has been dispelled. The figures given in Appendix XIII show the number of civil suits instituted during the last 20 years. They show a marked decrease in small cause court cases, but very little change is found in money, rent and title suits. In the districts where a record-of-right exists, the disposal of rent suits has become very easy and only a very small proportion of them is contested.



PART II.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

CHAPTER II.

20. Saran teems with innumerable petty estates jointly held by a large number of co-sharers who are frequently at feud with each other. The difficulties of the administration of land revenue are also aggravated by the existence of extensive *diara* lands (belonging to the Ganges, the Gandak and the Gogra) with a revenue of an uncertain and fluctuating character. In the latter, settlement of land revenue has to be revised almost each year on the basis of local enquiries after the floods have receded. The whole district with the exception of some *diaras* and temporarily-settled villages is permanently settled, and the fluctuation in the Revenue demand since 1901 is principally due to the settlements of *diara* lands and temporarily-settled estates from time to time.

The total number of revenue-paying estates was 5,444 in 1901, and in 1910 it increased to 6,076 and in 1920 it swelled to 7,021 mainly owing to the operation of the Ratwara Act amongst petty landlords. The statement (Appendix XIV) shows the gradual development of the estates and revenue since 1901.

21. From Appendix XV will appear the number of partition cases instituted in the district since the completion of the last settlement as far as the information is available. The figures for 1910 thana by thana are unfortunately not available owing to the destruction caused by a recent fire in the Saran Collectorate. The record-of-rights has been framed in accordance with the partition papers. Special arrangement was made even in respect of estates in which the proceedings were completed during attestation. In partitions under the new Act no infringement of the rights of tenants nor any case of illegal enhancement came to notice.

22. The volume of work appears to be considerable in the district. The figures from 1901 to 1920 are given in Appendix XVI. After the conclusion of the last settlement there was naturally a heavy institution of registration cases. It is worthy of notice that in 1920 again there was a large advance in the number of land registration cases. This is due to the changes in the names of the proprietors found during the preparation of the record-of-rights. A further increase in the number of cases, it is expected, will result after the comparison of the entries of the settlement khewats with the Collector's Register D is completed. This will be dealt with in detail in its proper place.

23. Road cess was first assessed in Saran in 1876 and the assets were then valued at Rs. 51,98,402. The valuation was increased by Rs. 4,76,282 by the first revaluation in 1882, by Rs. 3,58,519 in 1897, and by Rs. 1,82,074 in 1902-04. There was cess revaluation done of the district by the settlement department, and the cess demand has been increased by 33 per cent. in the subdivisions of Siwan and Gopalganj alone. The assesment of the Sadr Sub-division is still pending and will be completed during the next cold weather after the case work under sections 105, 106 and 40 is finished.

24. The more important projects were in connection with the opening of the railway lines to Masrakh, and Maharajganj and the loop line to Gorakhpur *via* Siwan. From the figures available from the collectorate it appears that 3,730 acres was acquired between 1905 and 1920 and the total cost of acquisition amounted to Rs. 1,73,953. This gives the average cost of Rs. 459 per acre as against Rs. 125 per acre in Champaran and the extraordinary difference is accounted for by the high value of raiyati rights in Saran. The other noticeable projects related to cattle-breeding farm in Sepaya, Revelganj police-station, the Zenana hospital in Chapra and the new inspection bungalow in Gopalganj.

25. Appendix XVII gives an analysis of the revenue and assets of the Bihar districts. Saran will be second only to Patna in order of assessment, the ratio of revenue to assets being 1 : 4 and the incidence of revenue per acre being Re. 0-11-10. The total revenue of the district in 1920 was Rs. 12,70,737 and the assets according to the present settlement figures are as under :—

	Rs.
Cash rental	51,83,010
Produce rent and khas mahal land valued at Rs. 8 per acre...	7,55,562
Miscellaneous collections as Sairat, bazar etc.	2,91,428
Total	<u>61,83,000</u>

By this process (which was adopted by Mr. Sweeney in his Champaran report) the proportion of the revenue to assets comes to 1 : 5 rather than 1 : 4.

Appendix XVIII is a statement giving the results of the operation under sale law since 1901. It shows that during the last 20 years 747 estates were sold with a revenue of Rs. 1,02,934 and the purchase price was Rs. 6,13,720, i. e., six times the revenue.

26. The amendments in settlement laws which have been effected since the year 1901 have been dealt with at length in the Champaran Final Report and need not be repeated here. Mr. Sweeney, in discussing Act I of 1916 which is an amendment of the Cess Act, remarks "The new provisions introduced by the Amendment Act are clearly more workable than the old, and are in fact now being successfully employed in Saran district". It would have been well, if possible, to postpone the compilation of the rolls after the case work stage had passed. The cess revaluation work in Saran has been done and almost completed under the new Amendment Act, and the valuation rolls have all been compiled after the completion of case work. This has given very satisfactory results as will appear from the increase of cess demand to be dealt with later.

27. The relationship between landlords and tenants is on the whole satisfactory throughout the district. The Agrarian history. Hathwa Raj and the Bettiah Raj are the only big proprietors having a very considerable number of villages in Saran. The raiyat holds a strong position and it was the landlord who generally welcomed the operations especially where there had been a partition after the last settlement. The main issue between landlord and raiyat was with respect to the area recorded in the landlord's own physical possession. The landlord advanced the claim that he was still in possession of all such lands and where this claim failed he affirmed that they were held either on produce-rent or on cash rents at extraordinary high rates. Raiyats, in some parts, are still under the delusion that they have no rights of occupancy in produce-rented lands. The position of petty landlords is not superior to that of the tenants and both parties freely engage in litigation. The landlords displayed a morbid anxiety to force up the rents under section 105, Bengal Tenancy Act, while the raiyats were very keen about commutation of produce-rents. The revision proceedings have thus brought about some bitterness of feeling between the landlords and the tenantry. It is merely a temporary phase which it is anticipated will have disappeared before long.

It is clear that the cult of non-co-operation has at the present times diminished the raiyats' respect for authority, and in some parts they have combined in opposing the payment of even lawful dues.

It is not unlikely therefore that again as after the previous settlement the landlords may, in the near future, have to face the necessity of reducing or dispensing altogether with the enhancement according to the exigencies of each case, although they are proceeding with their enhancement suits with much earnestness at present.

It is time that the landlords dealt with the difficult situation which calls for the exercise of much tact and good sense in a more sympathetic and generous spirit. In order to counteract the growing attitude of bitterness and antagonism they should put aside their notorious indifference to the interests of the tenantry and cultivate more friendly feeling. The Saran raiyats are inclined to be lawless and freely indulge in agrarian riots, which are frequently attended with grievous hurt or homicide. The non-co-operation propaganda has largely aggravated the situation. The fact that serious disturbances have not so far taken place oftener is due to strong and tactful administration of the district.



PART III.

THE PRESENT OPERATIONS.

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARIES.

28. The importance and necessity of periodical revision of the record-of-rights have been elaborately discussed by Mr. Sweeney in the Champaran Final Report and there remains little to be added on the subject in this report. The last settlement record-of-rights was not quite obsolete in Saran where the tenantry have generally been strong enough to protect their interests. The mutations due to partitions, transfers and other causes, the dislocation of the old boundaries of lands and illegal enhancements by some landlords amply justified the revision operations. The local authorities in Saran did not advocate the initiation of revision operations but Government did not accept the view as will appear from their letter No. ⁸²⁷⁸_{B-102} R., dated the 23rd May 1916 (Appendix XIX).

29. The notifications published in connection with the Revision operation in Saran are set out in Appendix XX.

Notifications.

On completion of the survey and khanapuri of the Champaran district the operations were extended to Saran at the end of 1915. The Gandak *Diara* in the Bettiah Subdivision was left unsurveyed owing to the absence of permanent features on which the survey could be based and as it was necessary to survey the river from high bank to high bank. The *Diara* of Gopalganj was taken up in the preceeding season under Notifications Nos. ⁸²⁰⁴_{S-253} and ⁸⁶⁹⁵_{S-350} dated the 20th November 1914.

CHAPTER IV.

SURVEY AND KHANAPURI.

30. The following is a statement of the survey and khanapuri done year by year :—

Year.	Name of thana.	Area in square miles.	Number of plots.	Remarks.
1915-16 ...	Mirganj and Gopalganj ...	743.66	1,449,424	
1916-17 ...	Siwan, Basantpur Darauli ...	824.81	2,062,346	
1917-18 ...	Manjhi, Chapra, Masbrakh, Parsa and Sonpur.	838.73	2,369,568	
	Total ...	2,457.20	5,881,338	

The programme of the first season comprised three thanas, Mirganj, Gopalganj and Siwan containing an area of 1,119 square miles but on receipt of Government orders curtailing the programme at the end of November 1915, the operations in Siwan were suspended. During 1916 and 1917 the survey and the preliminary record-writing of the whole of the Siwan Subdivision and of the Sadr Subdivision in the following year were completed without any difficulty.

The four marginally noted villages which were not cadastrally surveyed at the previous settlement were brought within the scope of the operations under Notification No. ^{420 R}_{S-11}, dated the 19th January 1918, on the ground that the lands had become stable and were not likely to be diluviated in the near future.

Village.	Thana.	Thana No.
Bhagir.	... Darauli	... 507
Gangapur	... Do.	... 508
Siwan	... Do.	... 509
Tadeswa	... Do.	... 511

Village.	Thana.	Thana No.
Mahazi Sarbara ...	Chapra ...	851
Amichak ...	Sonepur ...	138
Pharbada ...	Do. ...	137
Mirzapur ...	Do. ...	128
Dholua ...	Do. ...	128
Akkilpur ...	Do. ...	129
Bakarpur ...	Do. ...	133
Sakhadi ...	Do. ...	135
Bisnunpur ...	Gopalganj ...	491
Dharampur ...	Do. ...	494

One village of the Chapra thana, seven villages of thana Sonpur of the Sadr Subdivision and two villages of Gopalganj Subdivision were completely diluviated by the action of the Ganges and were found to have been so much affected by the floods of the Gandak that a record-of-rights could not serve any useful purpose, and so they were excluded from the scope of the settlement operation under Notification Nos. 5240-R.—S-150 and 5241-R.—S-150, dated 12th August, 1913.

The method of revision adopted in Champaran has been entirely followed in Saran.

31. It was decided from the start to "exclude from the operation of Chapter X, Bengal Tenancy Act, all villages that are entirely or mainly of a shifting character"

Survey of *Diara* villages.

All doubtful villages were omitted from kharapuri and a competent officer was deputed at the end of the rains before attestation to enquire on the spot and report (a) whether any village excluded from the operations should be taken up and (b) whether any villages included in the original operations had become unsuitable for a record-of-rights.

In the four villages referred to in paragraph 30 Messrs. Saunders and Toplis made a local enquiry at the end of October, 1916, and found that the river had practically not changed its course since the last survey and that the area under cultivation was not liable to any considerable change.

32. The majority of the boundary marks laid down at the time of the last cadastral survey was found intact in their correct position. The figures from the Subdivisions are :—

	Total No. of stones.	No. of stones found intact.	
Gopalganj ...	3,255	2,065	62 per cent.
Siwan ...	3,119	1,576	51 "
Sadr ...	3,620	1,936	53.48 "
Total ...	9,994	6,187	62.19 "

New stones were erected at all the places where the marks were missing or earthen-ware cylinders were found. The percentage of marks found in their place is 62. This percentage of surviving marks is high specially in view of the fact that many of the marks were not stones but earthen-ware cylinders.

33. The maps prepared during the last cadastral survey having been adopted as the unit of survey and record under section 115A of the Bengal Tenancy Act, no boundary disputes were entertained unless there were gaps or overlappings. Such instances were rare and there was only one boundary dispute.

Boundary disputes.

Internal disputes.

34. The following are the figures of the internal disputes in the Subdivision :—

	Number of disputes.	Average number per square mile.	Percentage of disputed plots.
Gopalganj ...	19,731	26.52	1.35
Siwan ...	22,228	21.73	1.03
Sadr ...	17,521	19.70	.74

The Saran raiyats are more litigious than those of Champaran. The general reduction in the number of disputes year after year is due to the exercise of a better control by the superior agency over the field staff who in their turn generally assisted and co-operated with the farmer in their efforts to discourage frivolous cases. Two of the Assistant Settlement Officers organized a sort of Panchayati court in each village. Only those disputes which the panchayats were unable to settle were entered. The experiment worked well and there were few disputes in those circles and no complaints were made that *bona fide* disputes had not been entertained. Any attempt on the part of the Inspectors or Amins to encourage disputes or to promote ill-founded claims was severely punished.

The majority of the disputes were due to the opportunity given by the operations to both raiyats and landlords to satisfy their spite by reviving claims long dead by lapse of time, or to have a little cheap amusement and excitement.

35. The administrative boundary is the deep stream of the Gogra. The channel to be adopted for each year is settled on the spot in the cold weather by two Deputy Collectors deputed from the two districts. It was, therefore, not necessary to have an expensive traverse and survey of the present position of the river. There are 28 villages along the boundary of the river. Eighteen of them are Diara villages and have been excluded from the scope of the operations while the records for ten have been attested.

36. No notification fixing the boundaries between the districts of Saran and Gorakhpur is now traceable. The following passage is found in the Gazetteer of Saran, page 2:—"An irregular base line drawn north-east from the Gogra to the Gandak constitutes the western and north-western boundary between this district (Saran) and the Gorakhpur District of the United Provinces—on this side alone can there be said to be a fixed boundary".

The Gazetteer of Gorakhpur defines the boundary as below:—

"On the west the border marches with Basti and on the east with the districts of Champaran and Saran in Bengal, the dividing line being partly artificial and in part supplied by the great and little Gandak river. This shows that the little Gandak is the boundary between Saran and Gorakhpur".

During the revision settlement there were no difficulties about the comparison of the Cadastral maps of the border villages of Saran and Gorakhpur except for the eight miles where the little Gandak formed the boundary. The village units as in the last settlement have been preserved and the changed position of the river resulting from its vagaries has been surveyed but not necessarily as the boundary between the two districts. The discrepancies either in the shape of gaps or overlaps, discovered on comparison of the cadastral maps of villages Amiapur, Rudarpur, Pateri, Mathia, Mitopur, Belwa, Jaitpur, Teli Dalchander and Sohagra with those of the bordering villages of Gorakhpur were reconciled in consultation with the Settlement Officer of the Deoria Tahsil (Gorakhpur). The interprovincial boundary affecting some of the villages was fixed by the Carlyle-La Touche Commission in 1885 or the Cruikshank-Colvin Commission of 1881 and the boundary then fixed was adhered to in rectifying the discrepancies.

37. In accordance with the instructions conveyed in Board's letter No. 9-89-14, dated the 8th August 1914, the comparison of the railway land acquisition plan with the village maps was also taken up in Saran as in Champaran.

Copies of the land acquisition plans were taken from the Collectorate and after they were reduced to the 16" scale comparison was made with the settlement maps. Discrepancies found were noted on traces which were dealt with at attestation and reconciled in presence of the parties on the spot.

38. A map of the Siwan Municipality showing the roads and the important buildings was prepared at the request of the Chairman. No khesra was prepared. The survey was made on the 32" scale and was meant chiefly for municipal administrative purposes.

39. The prescribed standard of survey check or Partial is 2 linear miles per square mile. The total check of survey in the Gopalganj Subdivision works out at 6.41 linear miles per square mile of which 1.32 miles was ordinary partial as in original surveys, 3.76 were katan partals (i.e., partial in which only intersections of the partial line with field boundaries are checked) and the rest independent or final partial. In addition to the above, the measurements of 3.52 per cent, of the plots were separately tested and record-writing of 14.16 per cent. of the plots was checked.

The actual test done in the three subdivisions of the district is as follows :—

—				Ordinary partal.	Katan partal.	Independent partal.	Total.
Gopalganj	...	...	...	1.32	3.76	1.33	6.41
Siwan	...	...	...	1.65	3.99	1.27	6.91
Sadr	...	...	...	1.84	4.15	1.23	7.22

In Champaran the actual test done was 3.78 linear miles per square mile for the Bettiah Subdivision and 3.88 linear miles per square mile for the Motihari Subdivision.

The experience gained in Champaran, the employment of efficient and trained men available on the close of the South Bihar operations and the addition of a Kanungo to every two circles made possible the satisfactory amount of check actually effected. If this standard of check can be maintained the survey on blue prints system can be made almost as reliable as an original survey at a considerably less cost.

40. The new record-of-rights contains 5,881,333 plots against 4,831,923 in that of 1901. There has thus been an increase of 1,049,415 plots or 17.8 per cent.

In the Gopalganj Subdivision the increase is 20.3 per cent. and in Siwan Subdivision it is 20.3 per cent. and in the Sadr Subdivision it is 14.3 per cent. Cultivation had nearly reached the limit in Saran and the increase in fields did not necessarily involve an increase of the cultivated area. It is a truism that expansion of cultivation varies in inverse proportion to the number of plots in a locality. The increase is principally due to the fact that subdivisions by private partition are very common among co-tenants at the time of kistwar so that they may be given effect to in the record. The population is far denser in Saran than in Champaran and a larger increase might have been expected, but probably the subdivision of fields had previously almost reached its economical limit. There are 3.08 plots to an acre in the Gopalganj Subdivision, 3.92 plots in Siwan and 4.16 plots in the Sadr to an acre. The average size of a plot in the whole district is .28 acre while in the last settlement it was .35 acre.

41. No thana maps were prepared during revision. The boundary-mark maps were prepared on the basis of the last settlement thana maps.

Thana boundaries within the district were compared and corrections were made in the boundary-mark maps where necessary. As regards the thana boundaries between Gorakhpur and Ballia of the United Provinces and Saran, the last settlement boundaries were adhered to without regard to the administrative boundaries.

CHAPTER V.

ATTESTATION AND COMPLETION OF RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

42. Attestation was started first in the Gopalganj Subdivision in 1916-17 and the other two subdivisions of Siwan and Sadr was taken up and completed in years 1917-18 and 1918-19 respectively.

Programme and progress.

The following is a statement of progress made :—

Year.	Name of Thana.	Number of villages.	Number of plots attested.	Number of square miles.
1916-17	Mirganj and Gopalganj ...	1,510	14,49,424	748
1917-18	Siwan, Basantpur and Darauli ...	1,504	20,62,346	821
1918-19	Manjhi, Chapra, Mashrak, Parsa, Sonpur and part of Darauli.	1,665	23,69,568	893
	Total ...	4,682	58,81,338	2,467

43. The conditions were extremely favourable in the Gopalganj Subdivision where the last settlement record is a living force and the greater part of the area is held under the Hathwa Estate. The up-to-date records of the Estate, the absence of any agrarian discontent, the absence of illegal exaction and the stability of raiyati holdings made the work smooth and easy. In the Siwan Subdivision the most remarkable feature is the extraordinary pressure of the population on the soil, the effect of which is an enormous increase in the value of land since the last settlement indicated by the high prices obtained by sales and mortgages. Most of the landlords are ever anxious to acquire raiyati right and to enlarge the area in their cultivating possession. Density of population is also largely responsible for the high incidence of rent and for the subdivisions of holdings and of proprietary interests and for the expansion of cultivation at the expense of pasture lands. The large number of petty proprietors, the smallness of their estates and their subdivisions by private partition into patties involving the multiplication of khewats and khatians and the numerous partitions under the Batwara Act since the last settlement largely contributed to the difficulties of attestation in Siwan.

The condition of the Sadr Subdivision closely resembles that of the Siwan Subdivision.

Procedure.

44. The same procedure as in Champaran was followed here.

45. The District Judge of Saran suggested to the Board of Revenue that fishery rights should be entered in the record-of-rights during the revision operations. Enquiries were made during the attestation of the Gopalganj Subdivision and no dispute on the subject came to notice.

Fishery right.

The suggestion could not be adopted for the following reasons :—

- (1) It would not have been possible to get the law amended in time to admit of the necessary entries being made for the Saran District.
- (2) Any extension of the scope of the record-of-rights is undesirable on general grounds.
- (3) The record of fishery rights would have resulted in disputes and litigation.
- (4) The leases of fishery rights were generally for prescribed periods and the record would, therefore, have been out of date soon after, if not before, final publication.
- (5) Generally speaking there was no dispute between landlord and tenant or between rival landlords on this subject.

- (3) The determination of fishery rights for the purposes of a record-of-rights is attended with difficulties. The delimitation of areas in large or shifting rivers is not an easy task. Again small fisheries held on an uncertain and indefinite verbal lease could not find place in the record as they would encumber it. Large reservoirs of which the fishing is let out annually or periodically, do not present much difficulty but the question would be complicated in the cases of small reservoirs and depressions that dry up every year and are often cultivated. In most of them the landlord does not now consider it worthwhile to exercise his *sair* rights, and there is no definite arrangement as to fishing. If a record were prepared there would be conflicting claims.

Trees.

46. Trees have been classified as in the last settlement and recorded on the same principles.

(1) *Gayari* trees which are the absolute property of the landlord and especially *bar*, *pipar* and *pakar* have been recorded in possession of the landlord, *Bakabje malik*.

(2) Trees in which the landlord and tenants shared the fruits have been recorded "*batai*", e.g., trees planted by *raiya*t in *dih basgit* or *gairmazrua* lands of the landlord, *Bakabje raiya*t *bhau*li.

(3) *Anthrope* trees in which the *raiya*t has absolute rights, e.g., trees planted by tenants on their *nagdi* holdings, *Bakabje raiya*t.

In short the last settlement entries regarding trees were maintained in the Revision Settlement unless they were proved to be wrong and any departure from them was vehemently opposed by all parties and it would have entailed a very large number of disputes on the question of custom and rights which were found by experience in Champaran to be very difficult to decide. In respect of trees in a garden of fruit-bearing trees or of non-fruit-bearing trees the right of the *malik* or *raiya*t to the timber has been recorded.

47. The homestead lands are popularly known as *dih basgit* and have been entered in *khatians* described as *dih basgit khatians*. One *khatian* has been prepared for all such lands under one *Fauzi*. The procedure adopted at the last settlement as laid down in paragraph 133, page 44 of the last settlement report has been followed.

Dih Basgit.

48. Difficulties were experienced in recording the cultivated areas adjoining the *raiya*t's dwelling houses. The landlord claimed the entire cultivated area as *kabil lagan*, but generally only those parts of it which were found outside the *dih basgit* area according to the previous record were entered as *kabil lagan*.

Kabil lagan.

49. The *Hathwa* and the *Bottiah* Estates invariably issue rent receipts in accordance with the law. Petty landlords generally give irregular receipts or none at all. It was thought desirable to send up only those cases in which the irregularity or omission was intended to support dishonest claims. The total number of cases sent up by the attestation officers was 59 of which 37 ended in conviction. In the rest the landlords were acquitted or let off with a warning. This had had a salutary effect and failure on the part of landlords to grant regular receipts did not come to light in the subsequent proceedings.

Section 18, Bengal Tenancy Act.

50. The Assistant Settlement Officers were appointed Commissioners under section 58, *Chaukidari Act*, by Government Notification No. 610-S-2, dated the 20th January 1918. A total area of 267 acres in 159 villages was found to be, and recorded as, unresumed *chaukidari chikran* lands. A total area of 375 acres of resumed *chaukidari* lands was identified in 170 villages. The Assistant Settlement Officers experienced difficulties in the identification of such lands in some cases as resumption proceedings merely showed the approximate area and the boundaries but did not give the last settlement plot

Chaukidari Chikran lands

numbers. The officers had therefore to depend mainly on oral evidence. All the proceedings under section 58 of the Chaukidari Act have been sent to the Collector for necessary action.

51. The number of estates in the district has increased since the last settlement from 5,373 to 6,924. The partitions greatly added to the labour of attestation for they necessitated a close scrutiny to prevent the attestation of illegal enhancements resulting from the divisions of rents. In recent partition, however, it was found that care had been taken to apportion only the existing rents amongst the new estates, but the cases were different where partitions commenced before the last settlement and were not completed until after it. The total of the rents claimed by the various proprietors from particular raiyats was far greater than those recorded as payable in the last settlement records. The procedure adopted at attestation was to divide the rent in the same proportion as the division made in the partition proceedings where such a division had been made, and where, as in most cases, it had not, in proportion to the rents actually realised if these could be ascertained.

Generally the evidence in support of the landlord's claims was unreliable and the Assistant Settlement Officer was faced with the alternative either of attesting the last settlement rent as payable to all the landlords without specifying the share of each or of apportioning the rent in proportion to the area held under each landlord. As the effect of the former alternative would lead to the re-uniting of the holdings which had been divided by partition, the latter course was adopted in spite of its legal defect and was generally accepted by the parties without any objection. In some cases the difficulty was settled by compromise.

In the cases in which the Batwara proceedings commenced before last settlement and terminated after last settlement difficulties arose for two reasons :—

(1) The Batwara map was not prepared on any definite scale, and (2) it showed blocks of land and not plots. Identification in our map was not possible, and it was impossible to say that our record which was correct according to possession was also correct according to the Batwara orders. The difficulty was with regard to rents. Some *tauzis* claimed separate rents and some *tauzis* frivolously claimed the entire rent recorded at last settlement. In the absence of evidence of rents actually paid to the several landlords, the only course possible was to accept the last settlement total rent of each tenancy and to divide it up proportionately to the area of the tenancy that fell in each *tauzi*.

52. The following figures compare the zirat areas of the last and present settlements.

		Last settlement.	Revision settlement.
Zirat	...	9,300 acres.	9,989 acres.

Only a very small percentage (68) of the cultivated area was recorded as zirat in the last settlement. In this settlement large areas were claimed as zirat on the basis of civil court decrees, old batwara papers (*koras*) and *thakbast* papers. In the Civil Court decrees the word zirat had been generally used in the sense of *bakasht*, in cases other than those relating to the determination of the proprietor's private land. In the last settlement people did not realize the value of the legal presumption attached to the record-of-rights, and claims for zirat were not generally pressed and the Revenue Officers probably did not think that they were justified in making enquiries when no claim was made. Cases are not wanting in which lands shown in the last settlement records as having been in direct cultivating possession of the landlord for 100 years or over were recorded in the *bakasht khatian*. These lands are certainly zirat, and it is obvious that the question as to whether a land was *bakasht* or zirat was not strictly scrutinized in the last settlement.

The claims for zirat were not only numerous but the landlords were so keen on getting *bakasht* lands recorded as zirat that they put forward their claims at every stage of the operations and failing all efforts they went so far as to have unauthorized entries made in the record-of-rights. These have, however, been corrected by the settlement officer in exercise of his power to

correct fraudulent entries in the record-of-rights at any time after expiry of the period of limitation prescribed in section 108 A. The authority is derived from the ruling reported in 16 Calcutta Law Journal, page 339. In the Gopalganj Subdivision it was found that the zirat lands had been sublet without regard to the provisions of section 120, Bengal Tenancy Act, which required that they should be leased out for a year or from year to year if the privileged character was to be maintained. This accounts for the decrease in the zirat area in this subdivision. The Hathwa Estate which owns almost the whole of the subdivision did not press any claims for new zirat.

Now claims, however, were allowed after careful scrutiny in the other two subdivisions and so the zirat area in the Siwan Subdivision has increased 100 per cent. and in the Sadr 5 per cent. over the area so recorded at the last settlement.

Lands found described as zirat in Koras (old Batwara papers) and Thakbast papers were recorded as zirat, although they were not so recorded at the last settlement. In Civil Court judgments it appeared that lands had been decreed as zirat when the question of possession between landlord and tenant was at issue. The court certainly did not decide that the lands were privileged within the meaning of section 120, Bengal Tenancy Act. In such cases unless there were other sufficiently strong evidence that the land was true zirat, the word "zirat" in the decree was interpreted as equivalent to bakasht.

53. At Khanapuri strips of raiyats' fields were included in the District Board khatian, not because there had been any encroachments by the raiyats nor because the land had ever belonged to the District Board but because the Board had erected boundary pillars within the fields. This did not transfer the raiyats' fields to the Board and so they were left in the raiyat's khatian during attestation. In the cases in question the lands were recorded as raiyati in the last settlement and nothing but regular acquisition could transfer them to the Board. The right claimed by the District Board to take earth within a certain distance from the road was recorded in the remarks column of the plot (a) when it was admitted by the landlords and tenants and (b) when it was so entered at the last settlement.

54. The preservation of the identity of estates in Saran where the majority of villages contain several tauzis or parts of several tauzis was a matter of far greater difficulty and importance than in Champaran and required special precautions from the very beginning of the operations.

In the preliminary plot index prepared at the very outset from the last settlement records were shown the tauzi numbers to which each plot belonged at the last settlement, and instructions were issued to those employed in record writing to enter all the revisional plots under the same tauzi as in the last settlement. If in any case it was found impracticable to do so, e. g. (1) when lands of last settlement shamilats were subsequently divided between the estates or (2) when it was admitted or proved that the last settlement entry was wrong, formal proceedings were drawn up by the Assistant Settlement Officers and entries were made after their confirmation by the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.

Some difficulty was felt where owing to encroachment or any other cause land rightly recorded in Tauzi A at the last settlement was found in possession of the proprietor of Tauzi B during revisional settlement. (a) Where the land was found in direct possession of the trespassing proprietor of Tauzi B it was entered in the bakasht or gair mazrua khatian of the malik of Tauzi A and the possession of the trespasser was noted in the remarks column of the khatian.

(b) Where the raiyats in possession paid rent in Tauzi B, the khatians were recorded under Tauzi A, but the fact of the payment of rent to the trespassing landlord of Tauzi B was noted in column 13.

55. Endeavour was made to disentangle the lands of tauzis recorded *khilt mill* at the last settlement with the aid of *khilt mill* estate. the Thakbast maps and previous Batwara papers, etc., and in a few cases the maliks (who were generally petty proprietors) helped in the separation of their estates. A list of "khilt mill" estates prepared during the Revision operations has been sent to the Collector.

56. Copies of Register D were obtained from the Collectorate by a special staff. During the preparation of the *Comparison of the entries of the settlement khewat with the collectorate D Register.* khewat discrepancies in the names of the proprietors found on the spot with those in Register D were noted with reasons in a special form (khewat Ektalaph) prepared for the purpose. These discrepancies were again verified at attestation and forms A prepared subsequently. The forms A which are copies of khewat and the Khewat Ektalaph have been sent to the Collector for necessary action as laid down in rule 249 of the Bengal Survey Manual, 1903. The Collector has already started revision of Register D in accordance with the entries in the settlement.

57. The local areas were not entered generally in the record-of-rights in the last settlement. In the revisional settlement the local authorities and the big landlords were consulted whether the entry of local measures would be of any advantage and the consensus of opinion was in its favour. Local measures were therefore entered in the revision record with the Board's sanction conveyed in its letter No. 1069, dated the 10th March, 1916.

The length of the village lugei (viz. 6½ cubits) is generally uniform throughout the district and no dispute has come to notice.

58. In the Gopalganj Subdivision the attestation of rents did not present any serious difficulties. Rents generally remained unchanged since the last settlement and very few cases of illegal enhancement came to notice. Rents are high and in places too high. In a number of cases the rents after the enhancement proceedings of the last settlement were apparently more than the raiyats could pay and the Hathwa Estate fearing that collections would be endangered reduced them. In one village the average incidence of rent per acre after the last settlement was Rs. 9-14-0 and after reduction by the Raj it came to Rs. 8-10-0. Two interesting cases are worthy of notice. In village Assandi (Thana Mirganj No. 776) the average incidence of rent per acre at the last settlement was Rs. 5-8-0. The Hathwa Raj realizing that this was too high reduced the rents, and present average incidence per acre is Rs. 2-10-6. In village Mahuawa (Thana Mirganj No. 779) the average incidence per acre at the last settlement was Rs. 6-4-0. In this case no reduction was made by the Raj. The result was that 35 per cent. of the raiyati holdings were sold up for arrears of rent, and resettlements had to be made at a lower rate and the average incidence per acre at present is Rs. 5-7-0. The average rate of rent in the Siwan Subdivision has increased from Rs. 4-6-3 at the last settlement to Rs. 4-10-9 in the revisional settlement. The increase is to be assigned mainly to settlement of land with the raiyats on high rents. The average rate of rents of holdings created since the last settlement is generally over Rs. 9 an acre representing more than one-fourth of the value of gross produce of staple crops.

In about 3,000 villages the average rate of rent is found to be more than one-fifth of the gross produce and in 47 villages more than one-fourth.

That the raiyats are at all able to pay such high rates is due to cultivation of special crops of value such as sugarcane, tobacco and potato, and to their migratory tendencies which enable them efficiently to supplement their income from lands.

In the Sadr Subdivision the incidence of rents is found to be higher than that in the other subdivisions. The highest rate of rent is Rs. 21-7-0 per acre and it is the highest in the district. Forty-seven villages bear more than the average rate of Rs. 10 per acre which is more than one-fourth of the average gross produce. There is no doubt that the incidence of rent has reached the highest pitch in the Siwan and Sadr Subdivisions of the district. The average incidence of rent of the district Saran is Rs. 4-7-0 as against

Rs. 4-5-0 in the last settlement and the proportion which it bears to the average gross outturn is estimated to be less than one-fifth.

During the preparation of the record-of-rights many cases of enhancement came to light. Where they contravened the law they were not entered in the records. The following cases are worth mentioning—

- (a) The Hathwa Raj made a general revision of the existing rents on the basis of area recorded at the last settlement. They were incorporated in a register prepared in 1306 Fasli for each village called the Moharrir Jamabandi. The excess areas thus discovered were assessed to additional rents after allowing one katha on every bigha. It was proved that the Raj had previously made a survey and the jamabandis were based on measurement. The increases in rent which did not conflict with the last settlement rents were allowed.

The rent which was settled at the last settlement under section 104 (old), Bengal Tenancy Act, was for the entire area recorded in a khatian and it could not be enhanced within the next fifteen years. In cases where the Hathwa Raj applied its assessments on the supposed excess areas of such holdings, they were treated as enhancement and disallowed where they exceeded the statutory limit of two annas in the rupee.

- (b) In several cases enhancements had been made by compromise in the civil court in contravention of section 147 A, Bengal Tenancy Act. They were disallowed.

The proposition that a compromise decree passed in contravention of the provision of section 147 A, Bengal Tenancy Act, is a nullity as laid down clearly in the case *Chand Gorain vs. Khub Lal* reported in 35 Indian case 445 (Calcutta). It is also enunciated in case *Kusadhaj vs. Braja*, 31 Indian case 13(c) (Calcutta) as follows:—"A contract of the parties is none the less a contract because there is superadded to it the command of a Judge."

- (c) In some villages it was found rents exceeding the last settlement rent by more than two annas in the rupee were being realized almost since the time of the last settlement operation on the ground that the attested rents were wrong. In such cases usually the last settlement rents were recorded.

- (d) In many villages enhancement had been made on the pretext of excess areas said to have been discovered upon measurement. The alleged excess was as a rule fictitious and the enhancements were disallowed.

- (e) Enhancement was also found to have been made during partitions effected amicably or under the Batwara Act. The original rents in all such cases were attested and no disputes or objections were raised.

- (f) The case of village Nasira deserves a detailed notice. In it the rents settled as fair and equitable under section 104 (old), Bengal Tenancy Act, of a holding with area and rent shown in the table below were disallowed by the Subordinate Judge of Chapra under the following circumstances :—

Last settlement area.	Last settlement rent.	Fair rent settled at last settlement under section 104, Bengal Tenancy Act.	Present area.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
5.17 ...	21 7 9	23 6 0	5.12

In 1915 the landlords brought a rent-suit claiming arrears of rent for the years 1318 to 1321 at Rs. 23-6-0 per annum. The Mansif decreed the suit. On

appeal the learned Sub-Judge revised the judgment of the lower court. One of the points for determination was "whether the jama was enhanced as alleged by the plaintiffs". The Appellate court found "Judgment Exhibit 1 dated the 10th November 1900, filed by the plaintiffs, does not show the assessment of any excess area. They have not produced any collection papers from 1900 to 1915 to show the realization of the jama mentioned in the plaint. The khatian (Exhibit 2) shows in the remark column the enhanced jama claimed by the plaintiff. I think it is rightly contended that the presumption of correctness of entries does not attach to such as were made after the final publication but that it attaches to those that were made before the final publication. The plaintiffs should have produced the survey khatian which they obtained on the spot at the time of distribution of khatians. I hold, therefore, that the jama is that which is admitted by the defendants." The fallacy is obvious and need not be discussed in detail.

Fair rents had been settled in respect of other holdings of the village. They were not given effect to in the maliks' and the raiyats' copies of the khatians. On account of this omission the landlords did not realize the fair rents. The maliks got a certified copy of the khatian volume (Exhibits 2 of the judgment) containing the fair rents. The other raiyats in respect of whose holdings fair rents had been settled but not realized did not contest the landlords' claim. The rents settled have been recorded.

59. "Boro" paddy is grown along the sides of small streams especially of the Daha river in Thana Mirganj. The rent of such lands is realized at particular rates varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per bigha after measurement of the area under actual cultivation each year. This rate varies from village to village but generally for the same village it is fixed for all years, and even the same tenants have been found to cultivate the identical area from year to year. In some villages, however, it was found that the landlords, e.g., the Babus of Biswania fixed a different rate for such lands after inspection of the crop when ready for harvest. The rate does not bear any definite proportion to the estimated produce and is rather arbitrary. The difficulty arose in recording the rents of lands found to have been continuously in possession of raiyats for 12 years and over, and in which they had acquired occupancy rights. It was decided that in such cases the proper entry was "kabil lagan" (liable to assessment) as the amounts of the rents realized for the area under cultivation varied from year to year. Where a fixed rate of rent was found to exist an entry was made to the effect that rent was paid at a certain rate per bigha according to the extent of the area cultivated. In Jharia river also there is extensive cultivation of Boro paddy and the raiyats hold the beds of the river under similar conditions as in the Daha. The Hathwa Raj claimed that all such lands should be recorded in the gairmazrua malik khatian with a note of possession of the present raiyats, but this was not allowed. The lands which were found to be in possession of raiyats for less than twelve years, were however, recorded as jaidadi tenancies, the conditions under which they were held being recorded in the column of remarks. The amount of rent last paid was entered in the khatian. These tenancies differed in their character from ordinary holdings in that although such lands were held by occupancy raiyats of the village, no occupancy right accrued in them unless the same plot of land was held continuously for twelve years. The same tenant was recorded as a settled raiyat for his ancestral holding and as a non-occupancy raiyat in the same village for the area held by him under the jaidadi system. The jaidadi is similar to the *utbandi* tenancy which is found in the Nadia district.

60. Several cases of private commutation of produce rents by landlords came to notice during attestation. It was found that in most cases the landlords and tenants by arrangement amongst themselves had commuted produce rents at the average village rate without any reference whatsoever to the nominal or real share of the produce the landlord had been receiving before. The Hathwa Raj agreed to commutation at the average village rate even in section 40 cases. This is in striking contrast to the action taken by the Bettiah Raj in commutation cases, which were generally contested.

Section 103-A objections.

61. The total number of section 103 A objections filed was 91,735. They were

disposed of as follows :—

Year.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Entirely new claims.
1916-17	7,447 (21 p. c.)	16,610	2,980
1917-18	9,652 (20.26 p. c.)	23,332	5,245
1918-19	10,263 (22.6 p. c.)	24,401	4,753
Total	27,362 (29.8)	64,373	13,008

The total number of new claims which were not made during attestation was 13,008 and if this number be excluded from those allowed the percentage sinks to 15.6. The parties evinced keen interest in the proceedings and the cases were generally contested. The public who had a free access to the records scrutinized them carefully and usually pressed for strict adherence to the last settlement entries. The large number of section 103A objections is an indication of the lively interest in the proceedings displayed by all parties.

It is gratifying that the value and usefulness of the records are being increasingly appreciated by the people of this district.

CHAPTER VI.

RECESS AND FINAL PUBLICATION.

62. After the disposal of 103-A objections the attested record was carefully checked, copies of it were prepared and then again checked and compared with one another and the original and finally a few selected records (10 per cent.) were subjected to a very careful scrutiny by a competent staff. The selection of records for this purpose was made by the officer in charge of the section and was meant to be the test of the quality of work done during the previous processes of check in recess. The copies are then ready for final publication. The progress of this work specially of copying was very much hampered by the fact that the staff was both inefficient and insufficient. The existing scale of fees was far too low in view of the economic strain caused by the world war. It had to be generously revised twice in order to attract men. The rate of remuneration for preparing the collectorate copy is higher than that allowed for the maliki and raiyati khatians although the latter involve more labour. The raiyati khatians are to be self-contained and the headings containing the names of landlords and tenure-holders have to be copied in each. In order to obtain satisfactory results the muharrirs employed on raiyati copies had to be promoted to copying maliki and finally "collectorate khatians" which carry a higher rate of remuneration. In my opinion the rates ought to be the same for the three copies and the same standard of check should be enforced for all. If the three copies were taken up simultaneously by three muharrirs and the original khatian read out by the fourth man, the result would probably be better than that obtained by the present process.

63. The progress of final publication is shown in the following statement :—

Final publication.				Villages.	Square miles.	Plots.
1917-18 ... ..	...	...	...	1,510	744	11,49,424
1918-19 ... ..	...	...	...	1,501	823	20,52,936
1919-20 ... ..	...	...	...	1,648	878	23,32,373
1920-21 ... ..	...	...	...	23	12	46,605
Total ... ..	...	...	...	4,682	2,457	58,81,338

The final publication of records of Government and temporarily settled estate was delayed for sometime in consequence of fair rent settlement. The people display an astonishing indifference to the final publication. The result is that after the recovery of costs has been accomplished perhaps a year later, applications under section 108 A (which ought to have been filed under section 106) are made in large number.

CHAPTER VII.

GOVERNMENT AND TEMPORARY-SETTLED ESTATES.

64. The district comprises 77 temporarily-settled estates and 39 estates held direct by Government. The majority of them are situate in the diara and outside the scope of the revisional settlement. Some of the estates are borne on the revenue roll of the Patna Collectorate. The Collectors of Saran and Patna determined the list of estates calling for rent settlement and the orders of Government were obtained under rule 8 of the Settlement Manual. The list was adhered to. Baba Phaniadrath Gupta was employed on settlement of fair rent in the Bangra estate in the Siwan Subdivision, Babu Manoranjan Singh in the Nazarmira temporarily-settled estate, and Babu Pashupati Ghosh in the remaining estates in the Sadr Subdivision.

65. A brief history of the estates and a short account of the method adopted in settling fair rents in them are given below :—

(a) The Bangra estate bearing tauzi No. 1850, consists of seven villages as noted on the margin.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| (1) Dumar Chhapar, Thana Siwan | No. 103. |
| (2) Siswa Buzrug do. | No. 116. |
| (3) Seni Chhapar do. | No. 117. |
| (4) English, Thana Darauli | No. 35. |
| (5) Panchnerwa do. | No. 94. |
| (6) Khirauli do. | No. 131. |
| (7) Bangra do. | No. 193. |

The proprietors proved recusant during the permanent settlement in 1793 and the mahal was thus brought under khas management. In 1858 it was leased out to the Bettiah Raj for 20 years on an annual jama of Rs. 866-2-10. In 1882 the Bettiah Raj declined to take settlement on a revised jama and the estate is under khas management since then. In 1892 portions of Siswa Buzrug and Dumar Chhapar given as pension lands to some retired soldiers and Subedars since 1794 were resumed and settled with their heirs as mukarrari, under a proceeding, dated 30th Kuar 1278 Fasli. In 1905 the jama was revised and it came to Rs. 1,735 which continued till the conclusion of the fair rent settlement. The rents of occupancy holdings of villages Panchnerwa, Khirauli and Seni Chhapar were enhanced at two annas in the rupee and those of Siswa Buzrug, Dumar Chhapar, English and Bangra at one anna six pies for "dhanhar" lands, at two annas for bhit lands and at one anna nine pies in the rupee for holdings consisting of both kinds of lands. Excess areas found on comparison of the last and present settlement areas (after an allowance of 5 per cent. were assessed at the average rate of the holding. The total raiyati jama excluding the mukarrari rents arrived at by fair rent settlement is Rs. 1,633 as against the existing jama of Rs. 1,414.

(b) The estate is borne on the revenue roll of the Patna Collectorate, and consists of seven tauzis and 10 Dakhili mauzas. The seven tauzis are 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272 and 1273, and of the 10 Dakhili mauzas seven are in the Patna district and the following three in the district of Saran :—

- (1) Ramasapar *alias* Chak Rupnarain, Thana Sonpur, No. 125, bearing seven tauzis Nos. 1267 to 1273.
- (2) Jan Mohammad, Thana Sonpur, No. 123, bearing all the above tauzis.

- (3) Mathurapur, Thana Sonpur, No. 157, including Chit Arazies at Gornipur, Thana Sonpur, No. 156, bearing tauzi Nos. 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, and 1273.

All the Dakhili mauzas are extant with the exception of the parent one, Chak Dalip.

After the revenue survey of 1843-44 the entire village which was washed away remained under water till 1863-64 when it reappeared on the Patna side and was measured in the diara survey under the name of diara "Nowbarar Mahazi". The land reformed was then claimed by the owners of village Dinapur-Sahzadpur on the south and the Chak Dalip proprietors. There was a hard fight between the two sets of proprietors for a series of years until in 1866-67 it was finally decided by the High Court that the land was the property of the proprietors of the riparian villages Dinapur-Sahzadpur who were entitled to receive malikana allowances as proprietors. The estate was taken possession of by Government and a temporary settlement of it concluded with the proprietors of Sahzadpur under the name of Diara Dinapur-Sahzadpur. The Chak Dalip proprietors thus lost an area of 1,950 acres equivalent to 3,169 bighas being the recorded area of Chak Dalip according to the thakbast measurement of 1842 without any proportionate abatement in the revenue and the loss of such a considerable area to the mahal no doubt explains the sales in quick succession of almost all the estates included in it.

Tauzi Nos. 1267, 1269, 1270 and 1272 were purchased by Rai Mahabir Prasad of Chapra, Tauzi No. 1268 by Babu Raja Ram of Patna and others, Tauzi No. 1271 by Babu Har Sahai Singh, Deputy Collector and others of Saran, and Tauzi No. 1273 by Babu Debi Prasad of Chapra and others. Tauzi No. 1271 came to be transferred to Lokinath Singh in a revenue sale. The other estates continued to be held by all the old proprietors till 1304 Fasli. In 1305 Rai Mahabir Prasad deliberately defaulted and the following estates (which were interspersed) were sold out and purchased as shown below :—

Tauzi No. 1267	...	...	...	Azizul Haq.
Ditto 1269	...	...	...	Government.
Ditto 1270	...	...	...	Nand Kishore Lal.
Ditto 1272	...	...	...	Mosammat Raj Kuari.

Azizul Haq, who had purchased estate No. 1267, defaulted in 1206 Fasli and Government purchased it in the absence of a bidder. Tauzis Nos. 1270 and 1272 were similarly transferred to Government in 1307 Fasli. In 1308 Fasli Raja Ram and others defaulted and their estate No. 1268 was transferred to Government who likewise became the proprietor of estate No. 1271 in 1309-Fasli, owing to default of its proprietor, Lokinath Singh.

Government thus became the proprietor of—

Tauzi No. 1269 in the Mahal in 1305 Fasli.

Ditto 1267	ditto	1306	„
Ditto 1270	ditto	1307	„
Ditto 1272	ditto	1307	„
Ditto 1268	ditto	1308	„
Ditto 1271	ditto	1309	„

Government is therefore at present the proprietor of all the estates included in the Mahal Chak Dalip with the exception of Tauzi No. 1273 which is still held by the private proprietors Debi Prasad and others. These tauzis have now been amalgamated into one tauzi bearing No. 3725. The estate is managed by the Subdivisional Officer of Dinapur under the control of the Collector of Patna.

Many of the last settlement holdings underwent alterations by transfer in recent years, and the rents of these were enhanced by the khas mahal authorities. In case of rents which were current for 15 years and more they were enhanced at the rate of one anna and six pies in the rupee. The increase or decrease in area found on comparison of the present and

last settlement areas of holdings (after an allowance of 5 per cent.) was assessed at the average rate of the holding (according to last settlement). The rents of some of the holdings at Mathurapur were enhanced at one anna or one anna three pies in the rupee as the result of section 104-E objections, the soil being too poor to allow of a greater increase. The total rental arrived at by fair rent settlement is Rs. 592 as against the existing jama of Rs. 539.

(c) The lands of this estate are in village Fakuli, thana Chapra, No. 260, about five miles to the north-west of Chapra on the District Board road to Baniapur. The estate formerly belonged to private proprietors. The tenants were mostly recalcitrant Rajputs and did not pay rents to the maliks. The mahal, on this account, passed through revenue sales several times and was ultimately purchased by Government for Re. 1 in May 1892. Since then it has been under the direct management of the Collector and there has been no trouble in realizing rents from the tenants.

(d) The lands of this estate are in village Jagadishpur, thana Chapra, No. 244. Jagadishpur is about 12 miles to the north of Chapra on the Chapra-Mashrakh road and about four miles to the west of Khaira Railway station, which is connected with it by a village road. Tauzi Nos. 561 and 565 were originally held by private proprietors who deliberately defaulted payment of Government Revenue on account of the refractory nature of the tenants, who are mostly litigious Brahmans. The estates were therefore brought under revenue sale by the private proprietors and no one would bid for them. They were at last purchased by Government for Re. 1 each. Tauzi No. 561 was purchased on 26th March 1902 and Tauzi No. 565 on 6th June 1898.

For convenience of supervision, management and collections Estate Umdah, Tauzi No. 324 and Estate Jagadishpur, Tauzi Nos. 561 and 565, were grouped together and formed into one estate. A new Tauzi No. 5763 was assigned to this group, with effect from 1st April 1908, under Board's Resolution No. 1107-A., dated 26th February, 1908.

(e) Although a very petty estate in village Deopura, thana Manjhi, No. 2, within the jurisdiction of Ekma police-station and about 11 miles to the south-west of the Chainwa Railway station, it has an interesting history. The original proprietors were very reckless in their gifts of rent-free lands to Atith and others and became heavily involved in debt.

The revenue fell in arrears and the estate was purchased by Babu (now Rai Bahadur) Gulab Chand of Chapra at a revenue sale. The assets of the estate fell short of the revenue on account of the many rent-free tenures and other incumbrances created by the late proprietors and Babu Gulab Chand being unable to hold the estate at a loss suffered it to be sold again for arrears of revenue. This time it was purchased by one Dharam Lal Narain, who held it for a year, but during this short period succeeded in making money in the shape of salami by creating mukarrari tenures and letting out zirat lands at nominal rents. The assets of the estate were further reduced and he intentionally let the estate be sold again for arrears of revenue. This time Government purchased it for Re. 1 on 7th January 1907 and subsequently succeeded in annulling through the Civil Court all the incumbrances fraudulently created by Dharam Lal Narain.

(f) This estate is in village Kaithwalia, thana Parsa, No. 166 and some lands of this mahal are also found mixed up with those of Tauzi Nos. 3307 and 3308 in the adjoining village Dhorlahi, thana Parsa, No. 168. Tauzi Nos. 3364, 3307 and 3308 were originally one estate but were split up by partition subsequently. The proprietors of Tauzi No. 3364 were dispossessed of the lands which should have belonged to their estate, and as they held less land and paid more revenue they defaulted payment of Government Revenue. The estate subsequently passed through revenue sales several times and no private proprietor would keep the mahal at a loss for long. Ultimately Government purchased the estate for Re. 1 in a revenue sale on 10th September 1906.

Government subsequently instituted civil suits against the maliks of other tauzis and recovered the lands of which the outgoing proprietor had been dispossessed by them. These lands are situate in village Dhorlahi and mixed up with those of Tauzi Nos. 3307 and 3308. The tenants holding these lands have been recorded jointly under Government and the other private landlords at Dhorlahi in the revision settlement. A partition of these lands is extremely desirable.

All the estates are under the Khas management of the Collector of Saran since their acquisition by Government.

- (g) The temporarily-settled estates (which are all comprised in village Nazarmira, pargana Kasmar, thana Sonpur, thana No. 115) are the following :—

3107	...	...	...	Nazarmira Diara
2942	...	...	...	Barma-multan.
2989 and 2990	...	...	...	Dharampur Dayal.

They were formed by alluvial accretion and were resumed by Government in 1868. They have ever since been settled with the proprietors for a term ranging from three to five years at an increased jama. The lands generally carried produce rents. It appears that in adjusting the cash rents after each settlement the proprietors gradually levelled them up to the cash value of the produce rents realized by them in respect of other lands. This practice as well as the private commutation of produce rents in recent years have inflated the average incidence of rent so high that with the exception of the rents of two holdings in Tauzi No. 2989 there was no room for enhancement. The rents of those two holdings were enhanced by Re. 0-1-9 pies in the rupee. As regards alteration in area the principles laid down in section 52, Bengal Tenancy Act, were followed.

(6. Result.

The following figures show the result of fair rent settlement:—

Serial No.	Thana and Thana No.	Name of village.	Existing rent.	Rent settled.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Darauli, 85	English ...	148 8 1	158 3 1	
2	„ 104	Khirauli ...	406 3 2	455 13 9	
3	Siwan, 108	Dumar Chapara ...	77 15 1	86 6 5	
4	Darauli, 193	Bangra ...	269 5 6	441 12 7	
5	Siwan, 117	Seni Chapra ...	85 0 2	93 15 0	
6	„ 116	Siswabuzurg ...	263 1 4	288 6 5	
7	Darauli, 94	Panchnerua ...	99 12 5	108 8 2	
		Total	1,449 13 9	1,635 1 5	
1	Manjhi, 2	Peopura ...	104 10 9	114 3 6	
2	Parsa, 163	Kaithwolia ...	24 1 3	26 5 3	
3	Chapra, 265	Fakuli ...	1,334 15 11	1,412 11 2	
4	„ 244	Jagdishpur ...	95 0 3	102 15 8	
5	„ 168	Dhorlahi ...	99 0 0	108 8 0	
		Total	1,659 12 2	1,744 11 7	

Serial No.	Thana and Thana No.	Name of village.	Existing rent.	Present rent.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Sonpur, 125 ...	Bamsapur ...	248 14 7	271 0 9	
2	„ 123 ...	Janmohanmad ...	87 5 6	94 9 6	
3	„ 153 ...	Geraipur ...	7 6 3	8 1 0	
4	„ 157 ...	Mathurapur ...	195 2 9	218 8 9	
		Total ...	538 13 1	592 4 0	
1	Sonpur, 115 ...	Nazarmira ...	1,077 9 3	1,065 0 0	

CHAPTER VIII.

CASE WORK.

67. The bulk of the applications under section 105 and of the suits under section 106 were filed in the cold weather of 1918, 1919 and 1920 after the records attested in the previous years had been finally published. Appendix IX shows the general results of the settlement of rents in the district.

68. Most of the applications for settlement of fair rent emanated from the big landlords of the district. The Maharaja of Hathwa, the Bettiah Estate under the Court of Wards, the Hathwa Babu Saheb, the Majha Babus and others filed them in large numbers. Unlike those in other districts, the petty proprietors in the Sadr Subdivision also contributed to their number, but some of them certainly never intended to prosecute them to the finish. A considerable number of these applications were withdrawn before fair rents were settled, the defendant agreeing to pay a certain *sulami*. In the Gopalganj Subdivision rents were enhanced by 13.39 per cent. and in Siwan by 10.19 per cent. and in Sadr by 7.68 per cent. The average enhancement given was about 10.91 per cent. of the previous rental of the holdings for which fair rents were settled. 0.02 per cent. of the total increase was due to assessment of excess area. The reason for the small increase is that the landlords realized that the proofs in their possession would not entitle them to get an increase on the ground of excess area and either withdrew their claims under section 52(1)(a) or did not press them.

69. The law prescribes in section 105 that a fair and equitable rent shall be settled for all classes of tenants, but presumes the fairness of the existing rent. The Revenue Officer may accept the rent agreed upon between the landlord and tenant, provided that he is satisfied that it is fair and equitable or he may propose a rent for acceptance by landlord and tenant. Failing agreement or acceptance he may himself determine a new rent; but he cannot vary the existing rent unless such variation is justified by (i) a rise in the price of the staple food-crops, (ii) by an increase in the area of the holding, (iii) by an increase in the fertility of the soil on account of improvement effected by the landlord or by prevalence of higher rates of rent in lands of a similar nature in the neighbourhood. Conditions (ii) and (iii) do not prevail in this district for reasons similar to those set out in the Champaran Final Report, paragraph 129.

70. The principles upon which fair rent settlement was undertaken in Champaran were also adopted in the Saran Revision Settlement. The conditions in Saran are generally very similar in character and in origin to those which obtain in Champaran and it was considered unnecessary to apply different principles.

71. In order to determine whether there has been a rise in prices the court, under section 32, has to compare the average price during the decennial period immediately preceding the institution of the suit with the average price of another such earlier period. For practical purposes, the average price of the last decade is compared with that of the previous one.

From a comparison of the figures of the first and the second decade, it is clear that there has been a rise in the average local prices of staple food-crops. Some difficult considerations arose in the practical application of the rule which is no doubt mandatory. It was necessary in view of section 35, Bengal Tenancy Act, to consider whether the rise which was established, was due to normal conditions and was steady and gradual, or whether it was brought about by abnormal and extraordinary conditions, and consequently transitory and temporary, or whether it was due to causes partly normal and partly otherwise.

It was very doubtful, however, whether the calculation based on the two decades was a reliable index of the rise of prices for the purpose of enhancement of rents because the fluctuations of prices in the second decade were abrupt and often due to temporary causes, and especially in the later years to the world-wide war. The inclusion of another year in which prices were inflated by conditions arising out of the war contributed to a further increase of the rate of enhancement in the Sadr Subdivision the cases of which were taken up for disposal in the last year. In the Sadr Subdivision the rents were already approaching their economic limit, and it was, therefore considered necessary on the grounds of fairness and equity to moderate the general rate of enhancement, and the reduced rate allowed in this subdivision was generally accepted by the landlords. In the cases in which the landlords with larger interests were dissatisfied and appealed against the reduction, the decision of the Revenue Officer was upheld by the Special Judge.

The rate of enhancement adopted for the three subdivisions named below are given in the following table :—

Subdivision.	Rate of enhancement found by calculation.		Rate of enhancement allowed.			Remarks
	Dhanbar lands.	Blit lands.	Dhanbar.	Ehit.	Both dhanbar and blit.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Gopalganj ...	0 2 3	0 2 9	0 2 3	0 2 9	0 2 6	
Siwan ...	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 1 9	
Sadr ...	0 2 2	0 2 8	0 1 9	0 1 3	0 1 6	

The interpretation of the words "during the currency of the present rent" was also the theme of much discussion. There is no specific provision of law as to how long rents should be current to admit of an enhancement. The provisions of sections 29(c), 37(1), 40(a) and 113, Bengal Tenancy Act, lend support to the view, that a period of 15 years is to be considered as the "currency period". Enhancement based on a comparison of the prices of the two decades, cannot fairly be applied to a rent current for a shorter period than 15 years. It should be borne in mind that the rise for which any enhancement under this sub-section can be allowed must be such as has taken place during the life of the rent in question. If a rent commenced, say 18 years ago, the rise for which an enhancement can be allowed, must be the rise that may be established to have taken place within these 18 years. Section 32, Bengal Tenancy Act, gives the *modus operandi*, to find out the rise and

to calculate the enhancement, that can be allowed therefor. It requires the court to compare the average price during the decennial period immediately preceding the institution of the suit, with the average price during such other decennial period as to it may appear equitable and practicable to take for comparison. As the rise to be ascertained must be the rise during the currency of the rent, it follows that this "such other decennial period" to be taken for comparison should also be such as falls within the lifetime of the rent or at least, it should be such that the prices prevailing during it, when compared with the average price of the last decennial period, would give a fair indication of the rise that has taken place during the lifetime of the rent in question.

In view of the abovementioned circumstances no enhancement was granted unless the rent was current for at least 15 years. This was upheld by Mr. G. J. Monahan, I.C.S., the Special Judge of Saran, who, in special appeal No. 2 of 1918, remarked as follows :—

"Section 37 lays down that if once a tenant's rent had been enhanced by suit on the ground of rise in prices it shall not be again enhanced for a further period of 15 years. Thus if an enhancement be allowed within a shorter period than 15 years from the original settlement of the rent an anomalous position is likely to arise.

If two tenants A and B each hold one bigha of land of similar quality at a rental of Rs. 5 and if A's rent has been raised by suit to that figure 12 years ago on account of a rise in the price of food-grains, and B's land has been settled with him at that rate for the first time 12 years ago, then if A and B are now sued for a further enhancement of rent on the ground of rise in the prices of food-grains the position will be that A's rent cannot be enhanced whereas B's can (unless it be held that B's rent must be current for 15 years before it is enhanced). This seems to me to be an anomalous position and under these circumstances it would not be equitable to enhance B's rent either. Hence it seems to me that from analogy with section 37, rent's should not be enhanced under section 30(b) unless they have been current for 15 years. Thus I am prepared to accept the period of currency adopted by the learned Assistant Settlement Officer."

Another question of intricacy was presented by the case of division of holding. The point is whether the rent split up within 15 years was liable to enhancement. Under section 88, Bengal Tenancy Act, a division of a tenure or holding or distribution of the rent payable in respect thereof shall not be binding on the landlord unless it is made with his express consent in writing and therefore if in a landlord's rent-roll, any entry is found showing that any tenure or holding has been divided, or that the rent payable in respect thereof has been distributed such landlord may be presumed to have given his consent. The cases in which the new tenant comes in by right of purchase at a sale for arrears of rent or by purchase of part of a holding are still more complicated.

It has recently been held by the Hon'ble High Court (Calcutta) that the holding in the hands of a purchaser under a deed of sale, is to be considered an old holding and all the incidents of that holding should be attached thereto (*vide* 21 Calcutta Law Journal). This principle was throughout adopted.

The ruling reported in 29 Calcutta Law Journal 371 says, "part transfers should not bar an enhancement of rent if the total of the part rent is the same as the old rent". In cases of division of tenancies due to partition under the Batwara Act, the rents before partition were carefully checked against those introduced subsequently in order to determine whether there was any enhancement. This principle was also applied in the case of purchaser of portion of the holding of a particular tenant.

72. Before allowing enhancement on the ground of excess area strict proof that the jamabandi areas were based on a previous measurement, was always insisted on. This the landlord universally failed to furnish and the only

Assessment of excess area.

course open was to compare the maps and khatians of the two settlements, where assessment of excess area was insisted on by the landlord. In order to eliminate possible errors an allowance was given at 5 per cent. to cover difference which may be the result of extraction of areas. The same principle was applied to claims for reduction of rent.

In cases, however, where the tenancy originated after the last settlement it followed that there could be no such comparison. In such cases the Revenue Officer in assessing rent, had to take into account the length of the pole by which the land at its letting had been measured, with the standard measurement according to Revision settlement, and in such cases an allowance of 10 per cent. was generally made on the difference of the two standards in determining the excess liable to assessment. Such cases however were not common. In the beginning landlords pressed their claims for assessment of excess area, but subsequently they ceased to do so, finding that what they gained from one raiyat they lost in respect of another.

73. (a) The considerations that apply to enhancement sought for on behalf of the landlord, as to the requisite method of proof of excess by measurement would equally apply to the claim for reduction. In the Saran District, decrease in area is largely due to the acquisition of lands by Government for the construction of railways and for other public purposes and to the encroachment by rivers. A large number of tenancies lie along the river Narayani and are subject to constant changes from alluvion and diluvion. Rents of the holdings which had been decreased by riparian action were reduced. In this connection, it may be noted that the raiyats are not very eager for reduction of rents which is evident from the fact that there were hardly any applications filed by them under section 52(1) (b). The reason, however, appears to me to be that the raiyat is more anxious to retain a claim on the land on its reformation *in situ* than to obtain a small reduction of his rent.

(b) An occupancy raiyat can claim reduction of rent under this section, as he can for decrease of area under section 52 (1)(b). But ground (b) of section 38(1) never occurs in practice as experience shows. As to ground (a) strict proof of permanent deterioration is necessary. As to the meaning of the word "permanent", it was held, in 20 I. L. R. Calcutta at 579 that a liberal interpretation ought to be put upon it, and that although by application of capital and skill, the cause of deterioration might be removed, still it may be termed "permanent".

74. In proceedings for settlement of rents the tenants generally find it to their advantage to claim correction of existing entries specially regarding rent and status in the record-of-rights. The landlord also takes the opportunity to correct the attested rent on payment of additional court-fee. The plea of "fixed rent" is usually taken by the tenant; and if the tenant in support thereof files rent-receipts for 20 years and upwards to show uniformity of payment of rent under section 50 (2), the presumption arises that he is a tenant at a fixed rent, or rate of rents. This presumption again is rebutted by the entry in the last settlement under section 115, Bengal Tenancy Act which provides that when the particulars mentioned in section 102, clause 4 (b), have been recorded under Chapter X in respect of any tenancy the presumption under section 50 shall not thereafter apply to that tenancy. The word "thereafter" was the subject of discussion in the Full Bench case of Pirthi Chand Chowdhury (13 C. W. N.) in which all previously reported rulings in connection with section 50 and section 115, Bengal Tenancy Act, appears to have been considered and Chatterji, J. remarked. "The wording of section 115 is plain enough and might without anything else lead to the conclusion that as soon as the final record is passed under section 103 (2), the particulars mentioned in section 103 (B) should be taken to have been recorded and the presumption under section 50 should cease to apply thereafter to that tenancy. Then again in a recent case (before Justices Teunon and Richardson) Harihar Prasad Bejpai *vs.* Ajah Missir, L. R. 45, Calcutta, page 932, the same question was decided thus "In the record-of-rights to which reference has already been made (in this there was a last settlement entry), the tenants have admittedly

been recorded as occupancy raiyats and not as raiyats holding at fixed rents. The contention before us is that notwithstanding this entry in the record-of-rights (finally published in January, 1892) the appellants are entitled in the present suit (instituted in 1909) to the benefit of the presumption arising under section 50 (2) of the Act. This contention is based on the case of *Radha Kishun Manikya vs. Umed Ali*, but in view of the plain language of section 115 of the Act, and the decision of the Full Bench in the case of *Prithi Chand Lal Chowdhury vs. Basarat Ali*, it can no longer be supported. It is clear therefore that when a tenant has been recorded as kaemi in the last settlement the presumption ceases. To the same effect is the ruling recently reported in (*Patna Law Times*, page 27) where Justice Coutts supported the same view basing his decision on the previous rulings of the Calcutta High Court.

In deciding appeals from the Revenue Officers' decisions on this point the Special Judge also was guided by the recent ruling of the Patna High Court, and the special appeals Nos. 285 to 295 and 307 and 307 of 1920 against the decision of Babu Manoranjan Singh were all dismissed.

75. The following are some of the interesting points which deserve mention in connection with settlement of rents under section 102, Bengal Tenancy Act :—

1. Some lands of the villages along the Chapra-Mashrakh Railway line were found to have been adversely affected by the construction of the embankment. In many cases the enhancement was pitched low in order to prevent hardship.
2. The villages in which new khans were excavated by the Hathwa Raj were benefited in that the accumulated water ran off quickly. But the villages in which the khans terminated suffered from water-logging in an appreciable measure. In the latter a lower rate of enhancement was allowed.
3. The lands liable to annual flood in the diara villages or those adjoining them were also treated with consideration and the full limit of enhancement was not imposed.
4. In cases where portions of tenants' holdings had been diluviated by the action of rivers, the applications for settlement of fair rent were rejected as it would have been neither fair nor equitable either to settle the existing rent as fair and equitable or to enhance them.
5. Enhancements were disallowed in cases where the rates of rent were found to be already high. Rent-rates above the highest average incidence of rent for the thana concerned were considered too high to allow of any further increases. This was supported by the one-fifth rule and the present rate of rent was found to be less than one-fifth of the gross produce.
6. Where a co-defendant died before the institution of the application or when the successors of the deceased defendants were not substituted within the time-limit the case against such holding was dismissed for non-joinder of parties.
7. In a case where a co-landlord having undivided interest applied for settlement of his portion of the rent of a tenant it was disallowed. This is in conformity with the ruling reported in *Patna Law Journal*, Vol. I, page 553, in case of *Harnandan Rai vs. Maharaja Kesho Prashad Singh*.
8. A preliminary objection founded on a ruling reported in 25 *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, page 38, was frequently taken in the cases tried within the last six months or so. Evidence was adduced to prove that the landlord applicants had sons in their families who under the Mitakshara system of Hindu Law of succession had inherent rights as landlords at their birth and it was argued with force that the minor landlords not having joined in the application it failed under section 188, Bengal Tenancy Act.

Fathers are certainly competent to represent the interests of their sons and in the reported case alluded to above the fathers themselves sought to get rid of and actually gave up their representative character. In the settlement case in question the applicants,

whose names are alone recorded in the revised record-of-rights and who are the only registered proprietors, did not abandon their representative character and the ruling had therefore no application. Under section 69 of the Bengal Tenancy Act it is only the registered proprietor who can grant a rent-receipt amounting to a discharge of the rent and the defendants cannot plead in defence to a claim by the person so registered that rent is due to any third person. The sons of the plaintiffs are not registered proprietors and the defendants cannot plead that rent is due to them. In the eye of law, therefore, the sons are not the landlords of the defendants so long as they do not get their names registered under the Land Registration Act. The preparation of the record-of-rights and settlement of rent under section 105, Bengal Tenancy Act, would be impracticable if it were necessary to record and make parties all grades of heirs under the Mitakshara law. It was accordingly decided that section 187, Bengal Tenancy Act, had no application in the cases.

8-A. Cases were brought to light where the co-proprietors having a very small interest colluded with the tenant defendants in maintaining that they did not join in the applications under section 105, Bengal Tenancy Act. Such cases were, under special instructions, subjected to much scrutiny and the objections were disallowed in the event of *malafides* having been established.

9. Applications under section 38 (1) (a) for reduction of rent on account of deterioration of the quality of the soil of a holding were very few and the claim was allowed in rare cases when permanent deterioration by deposit of sand, etc., was distinctly proved.

10. An important and interesting question which commonly arises is whether the landlord who does not prevent an application under section 105, Bengal Tenancy Act, or withdraws from the case without liberty to bring a fresh case is prevented from instituting fresh suit in the civil court. This question has been decided finally by the Calcutta High Court in a case reported in the **XXIV Calcutta Weekly Note**, page 1020, *Srimati Abeda Khatun vs. Majuball Choudhuri* in the following terms :—

“When an application for enhancement of rent under section 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act on the ground *inter alia* of increase in area was dismissed for non-prosecution and a suit for enhancement on the same ground was subsequently brought the suit was barred by section 109. An application which has been made whether it is withdrawn or whether it is dismissed for non-prosecution is nevertheless an application made within the meaning of section 109.”

11. The following ruling which related to the legal value of decisions under section 105, Bengal Tenancy Act, 3 Patna Law Journal, page 379, *Mahendra Narayan vs. Girish Chandra Kar* was also prominently brought forward :—

“Where in a proceeding under section 105-A of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, it has been found that the relationship of landlord and tenant does not exist between the parties that decision operates as *res judicata* and the defendant are not entitled in a suit for ejectment by the landlord to re-agitate the question. The words ‘shall be final’ were imported into section 107 with a view to give finality to a decision arrived at by Revenue Court or the Special Judge on appeal.”

76 Applications for enhancement of the rent of tenures were few and were generally disallowed as the applicant failed to prove that the tenures were held at rates lower than the customary rate at which such tenures were generally held or that the assets of the tenures had increased since its inception. The claim was based on rise of prices of staple food-crops. There is no specific provision in section 7 for enhancing the rent of a tenure on this ground, although clause (2) of section 7 does not debar a Revenue Court from entertaining the above ground. The rise in price affects

Enhancement under section 7(2), Bengal Tenancy Act.

the asset of a tenure only when the area in the direct possession of the tenure-holder has increased since its inception or the last settlement, whichever is earlier.

77. In the Sadr Subdivision cases especially, after the enhancement rate was decided upon after a conference of the case officers as to the enhancement which would be fair and equitable, several cases were compromised on this enhancement or less; and in others the parties accepted proposals made in these terms under section 105 (5). Where such proposals were not accepted it was generally the raiyats who refused them and not the landlords.

78. The majority of cases under this section were simple and did not present any noticeable feature. A good number were either dismissed, withdrawn or compromised.

The issues raised were with regard to rent, status and possession. Claims for new zirat were also made but they were dismissed for want of evidence of sufficient force to rebut the presumptive value of the last records-of-rights.

Cases of compromise resulting in an increase in the rental of a holding were very closely examined and evidence was taken in support of the claim before the suits were decreed in terms of the compromise.

79. The number of section 40 cases filed was 2,779 and the area involved was 2,650 acres against the total bhauli area of 42,291 acres held by occupancy raiyats.

Section 40 cases.

The district figures are :—

Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases in which commutation was			Commuted.		
	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Withdrawn.	Area in acres.	Rent.	Rate per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2,826	2,415	377	34	2,650	Rs. 13,617	Rs. a. p. 5 2 0

The average incidence of the commuted rents exceeds the total average incidence of cash rents in the district, after fair rent settlement, by 3·9 per cent

The procedure adopted in Champaran was followed here. The important points worth mentioning which arose were :—

1. The Hathwa Raj agreed to commutation of produce at the average rate of the money rents of the village. In very few cases the Raj objected to the commutation. In striking contrast the Bettiah Raj contested the applications keenly.
2. The raiyats and the landlords produced rent suit decrees to suit them in proof of the value of the landlord's share of the produce actually realized. In such cases unless they were supported by proof of realization they were not taken into evidence. The law is clear and realizations only can be taken into account and so unsatisfied rent decrees have no evidentiary value in section 40 cases.
3. In determining the average money rate payable for lands of similar description with the same advantages in the vicinity, the average rate of cash-rent-paying lands in the village was generally adopted as it was usually not possible to find out a rate of rent of similar lands.

4. Applications for commutation of the rents of orchards and *bansbaries* (bamboo clumps) were not allowed as it was not found practicable to value them correctly and also on the ground of equity as the trees in orchards are always originally planted by raiyats on conditions which are not strictly agricultural.

5. Applications for commutation were in exceptional cases filed by landlords.

80. Under circumstances peculiar to the conditions prevalent in Champaran, a very large number of applications for revision were instituted and

Section 108, Bengal Tenancy Act.

entertained which were in effect actual appeals. In Saran also the same policy was adopted by some of the big landlords and applications under section 108 were filed in lieu of appeals to save court-fee stamps as well as to practically effect extension of the period of appeal. These were summarily rejected as the Settlement Officer did not find them fit cases to exercise his power of revision and this put a stop to the practice of using this section as an appeal. In very few cases where the judgement of the Revenue Officers were found to be wrong I had to revise the decisions under sections 105 and 106, Bengal Tenancy Act. There were only 140 applications filed of which the majority were rejected as generally the decisions of the Revenue Officers were found to be sound.

81. This section has been used freely to correct all bona fide mistakes found in the record-of-rights. Proceedings were instituted both on applica-

Section 108-A, Bengal Tenancy Act.

tions of parties and on office badars. Most of these mistakes were found at the time of final check of the record-of-rights before their deposit in the Collectorate Record-room. Mistake of copying was rather general, and wrong corrections of orders passed in the disputes and mistakes and also omissions were not uncommon. There were 715 proceedings under section 108-A and unless they involved malafide applications of parties to rake up old disputes or of getting new changes incorporated in the record-of-rights they were generally allowed, and the record-of-rights corrected accordingly.

82. When applications under section 108 or 108-A were filed after the limit of a year, but actual mistakes were found to exist either in the decision of a

Inherent power of the Settlement Officer.

Revenue Officer or in the record-of-rights, they were treated by the Settlement Officer under his inherent power to correct mistakes in the record-of-rights. Except in exceptional cases the Settlement Officer has seldom used this power but to correct bona fide mistakes which could not be corrected either under section 103 or section 108A being time barred. As has already been mentioned in paragraph 52, I had to correct certain unauthorized and fraudulent zirat entries in the record-of-rights. The ruling reported in 16 Calcutta Law Journal, page 339 enunciated this inherent authority of the Settlement Officer. Another case in which I had to use this power was in rectifying the mistake of recording the Domejaigir lands as raiyati in separate khatians in the name of the Domes with occupancy rights. These acquired lands were all put in a Kaisiri-hind Khatian and the name of the Domo in possession noted in the remarks column.

83. The following statement describes the result of appeals in case work :—

Results of appeals.			Results.			
Section under which the order of the lower-court was passed.	Number of cases decided upto 30th September 1921.	Number of appeals decided.	Upheld.	Modified.	Reversed.	Otherwise disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section 105 ...	15,306	447	217	42	21	167
" 108... ..	5,235	202	118	1	32	51
" 40... ..	2,826	77	45	...	22	10
" 108... ..	132	12	10	...	1	1
" 108-A ...	705	3	3	...	...	...
Total ...	...	741	391	43	76	229

52.77 per cent. of the appeals has been upheld and 30 per cent. has been remanded and otherwise disposed of. The percentage of appeals modified and reversed is very small.

CHAPTER IX.

CESS REVALUATION.

84. The materials for cess revaluation were collected during attestation on the lines referred to in paragraph 112 of the Champaran Final Report. It was decided in the middle of 1918 to make a cess revaluation of the district under Chapter II-A of the Cess Act. The record-of-rights of the Gopalganj Sub-division had already been finally published and the Sadr and Siwan Sub-divisions, in which the revision operation was in progress, were then taken up for cess revaluation under Chapter II-A. Executive rules were framed, and Pandit Biranchi Jha, an experienced officer, was put on to this work. The revaluation of the estates and tenures of the Siwan and Sadr Subdivisions, except for the diaras of which no record-of-rights had been prepared, was completed under Chapter II-A of the Cess Act and the valuation rolls were published during final publication of the record-of-rights. In the Siwan Sub-division 1,533 objections were received, all of which were heard and disposed of by the Settlement Officer. Three hundred and twenty-three objections were allowed, 1,114 disallowed, 95 struck off and one withdrawn. Three appeals were filed before the Commissioner and in all of them the original order was upheld.

The method of valuation adopted in the Sadr Subdivision was the same as in the Siwan Subdivision with this difference that, instead of valuing the fruit-bearing trees of the orchards in bakasht khatians, the land was valued at the rate fixed for valuing bakasht lands. This was done with a view to relieve the landlords of any hardship, as the valuation on trees generally led to a very high assessment. The total number of cases in the Sadr Subdivision was 8,247 and the total number of objections, 298. In 36 cases the original valuation was modified and in the rest it was upheld. The institution of a very small number of objections in the Sadr Subdivision is due to the fact that the cess revaluation was first undertaken under Chapter II-A by the Settlement Department in the Siwan Subdivision and the people viewed with alarm the novelty of the procedure and filed objections, regardless of their merits, even in cases of reduced valuation. On the other hand, in the Sadr Subdivision the landlords had the benefit of their experience of the work previously in the Siwan Subdivision and filed objections only in cases in which they thought they had a grievance. The objections were mainly confined to the valuation of bakasht, jagir and bhaoli lands. Some objections were filed by the Bettiah Raj on the ground that under rule 94 of the Government Rules under the Bengal Cess Act the jalkar right was not assessable. The jalkar right as distinguished from the proprietary rights in the land below the water is apparently not assessable. In the villages in which the Bettiah Raj has both proprietary and jalkar rights in the land under the water, and the sub-soil is assessable under the law, the land was valued on the basis of the jalkar income which the landlord derived from it instead of valuing it at the rate adopted for valuing the bakasht lands. If a landlord has jalkar right in another estate of a different proprietor the jalkar income cannot be assessed under this rule. There was only one appeal before the Commissioner which was disallowed.

Much trouble was experienced over separate accounts. It has long been the rule that separate account numbers shall be entered in the khewats, but in entering them no attempt at accuracy had ever been made. It was found necessary to make a comparison of all the khewats with the collectorate registers and a very large number of mistakes and omissions were corrected.

It is curious that among the 1,533 objections to the valuation in the Siwan Subdivision, in only three or four was a mistake in the share assigned to a separate account pointed out, although in many cases these mistakes were the cause of a great increase in the valuation of a landlord's assets. The difficulty is due to the fact that the collectorate registers were not rewritten after the last settlement and the collectorate village is frequently not the same as the settlement village. Estates found in a village according to the settlement records are not in that village in the collectorate registers, and to find out, in such cases, the separate account in which each proprietor's share lies is often extremely difficult. Connection can only be established by a comparison of



The cess revaluation of the Gopalganj Subdivision under Chapter II and that of such of the parganas, which lie entirely within the Siwan Subdivision, has been completed and the cess demand in this area has increased by 29·5 per cent. so far. The cost of this portion of work amounted to Rs. 9,479. The assessment of the Sadr Subdivision was pending at the time this report was being sent to the Press. The cost of the valuation of the assets in the Sadr and Siwan Subdivisions is Rs. 14,300 and it is understood that Rs. 4,192 has



The total number of last settlement plots is 4,831,923, and there is therefore an increase of more than ten and a half lakhs of plots in the present revision settlement. In Gopalganj the increase in the number of plots is 2.03 per cent., in Siwan 20.3 per cent. and in the Sadr Subdivision 14.3 per cent. As all payments and standard of work are based on the number of plots and not on the area, the cost rate increases *pari passu* with the increase in the number of plots to an acre. In Siwan there are 3.92 plots and in the Sadr 4.16 plots to the acre and the varying number of plots to an acre in each subdivision mainly accounts for the difference in the cost rates. The advance in the price of stationeries and other articles in recent years on account of the great world war, the payment of the grain compensation allowance and the increased rate of pay to officers and staff during the last few years of the operation contributed not a little to the general increase in the cost rates of the district.

86. The apportionment of cost as sanctioned for the three subdivisions is as follows :—

Subdivisions,	Rate.	Landlord's share.	Raiyat's share.	Order of Government which sanctioned the rate.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Gopalganj ...	0 11 2	0 6 0	0 5 2	No. 6210-R.—S.-170, dated the 21st September 1918.
Siwan ...	0 12 0	0 7 0	0 5 0	No. 8139-40-R.—S.-146, dated the 27th September 1919.
Sadr ...	0 14 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	No. 7534-R.T., dated the 5th November 1920.

87. The greater part of the Gopalganj Subdivision belongs to the Bettiah and Hathwa Estates and neither computation nor recovery was difficult here.

These estates, the factories and other fairly big landlords paid up the cost in lump sums. 23.1 per cent. of the total demand was recovered by certificate in this subdivision. Especially in the Sadr and Siwan Subdivisions, the computation as well as the recovery of the maliki demand was tedious and difficult on account of the complicated nature of the proprietary rights. Of the total demand 9.98 per cent. was recovered by certificate in Siwan and 13.09 per cent. was under realization by that procedure in the Sadr Subdivision. Eight hundred and thirty-nine petty claims of less than Re. 0-6-0 amounting to Rs. 114 due from petty landlords were written-off as not worth the expense of collection. In some riparian villages the cost, for extensive sandy wastes and the portions of the Ganges, Gogra or Gandak surveyed within such villages, which is wholly recoverable from the landlords, was assessed at Re. 0-14-0 an acre. During recovery the landlords objected to the cost at this rate and the assessment of such area at Re. 0-2-0 an acre was recommended to Government under rule 569 of the Settlement Manual. This involved a remission of Rs. 2,212-8-0 pending final orders of Government.

88. A sum of Rs. 51,943 covered by 8,202 certificate cases remained to be realized in the Sadr Subdivision and the unprecedented floods in the middle of September, 1921, caused acute distress to the people of that area. A proposal to transfer the certificates to the Collector and to suspend the certificates for sometime was under consideration at the time this report was being sent to the Press.

CHAPTER XI.

Statistics.

District area.

89. The table compares the present and last settlement areas thana by thana.

Name of thana.	Area in last settlement.		Area in present settlement.		Remarks.
	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mirganj ...	279,237	436.31	277,565	433.60	Two villages of area 1,320 acres excluded.
Gopalganj ...	199,878	312.31	198,331	309.97	
Total ...	479,115	748.62	475,949	743.67	
Siwan ...	311,787	330.92	211,694	330.77	Four villages of 2,775 acres added.
Basantpur ...	157,417	246.01	157,580	246.22	
Darauli ...	159,964	249.94	158,607	247.82	
Total ...	529,198	826.87	527,882	824.82	
Manjhi ...	86,786	135.60	78,247	122.26	Seven villages of 2,525 acres excluded.
Chapra ...	184,270	287.92	185,414	289.76	
Mashraikh ...	104,030	162.55	104,118	162.68	
Parsa ...	156,958	245.29	156,865	245.10	
Sonpur ...	46,731	73.02	44,111	68.92	
Total ...	578,805	901.28	568,787	888.73	
Grand Total ...	1,587,118	2480.	1,572,618	2457.22	

The decrease in area in thana Manjhi is due to the transfer of villages bearing numbers 18 to 31 and 34 to 42 of Manjhi to thana Darauli. The total decrease of less than 1 per cent. is insignificant and is to be attributed to the inevitable variation in the area extractions in the surveys and is within allowable limit of 2 per cent.

90. The number of plots in the present settlement is 5,881,338 against 4,831,923 in the last settlement representing an increase of 17.8 per cent. The average size of a plot has shrunk from .35 acre to .28 acre since the last settlement in marked contrast to the .60 acre field in the Champaran district. The diminution in size of the plot is principally due to the operation of the laws of succession and partition involving infinite subdivisions. This effect of batwara proceedings has been more marked in Saran than elsewhere.

The average size of a holding is 1.41 acre against 1.82 of the last settlement. The reduction in size is caused by division of holdings and the transfer of parts of tenancies. As has been noticed in paragraph 15 of Mr. Sweeney's Champaran Report, the size does not represent all the lands held by a tenant and is therefore misleading from the point of the economic history of the country.

91. The revisional operations disclose a total area of 1,572,577 acres of which the cultivated portion comprises 1,298,235 acres or 82.55 per cent. while the uncultivated represents 17.45 per cent. It will be seen that there has been an increase of 4.5 per cent. under head "cultivated". The figures for the uncultivated lands include—

(i) District Board and Public Works Department roads and village pathways.

(ii) Sites of houses, water and common lands.

(iii) Area occupied by the Railway lines and premises.

As regards extension of cultivation thanas Mirganj and Siwan hold the forefront while Darauli and Sonpur bring up the rear.

The question of grazing lands is of universal interest and importance in this district. The craze for extending cultivation is so great that expansion has been mostly achieved at the expense of the pasture lands. This is another evidence of the imprudence of the people who are prone to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. As noticed above the area reserved for grazing has alarmingly decreased. The cattle are ordinarily given shelter in mango groves and other orchard lands and they have to be maintained in a precarious manner by means of dry stalks of maize and other *rabi* crops for the greater portion of the year. After the crop has been taken off the ground they are frequently let on to it and they live on the stubble as best as they can. The inevitable result is that the breed of cattle has deteriorated and this is a source of peril to combat which special means will have to be devised. When the system of agriculture on a co-operation basis is fully appreciated and practiced it will perhaps be possible to reserve adequate pasturage which is a real necessity of agricultural life in Bihar.

92.

Harvest and irrigation.

	Bhadai.		Aghani.		Rabi.		Twice cropped.		Not cropped area.	Irrigated.	
	Area.	Percentage to net cropped area.	Area.	Percentage to net cropped area.	Area.	Percentage to net cropped area.	Area.	Percentage to net cropped area.	Area.	Area.	Percentage to net cropped area.
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Last settlement ...	208,081	41	445,199	84	791,188	62	477,495	37	1,294,010	194,424	15
Present settlement	523,113	36.79	477,300	36.77	762,002	58.60	510,239	39.30	1,298,284	249,303	19.20
		-3.21		+2.77		-3.31		+2.30			+4.20

The above figures reveal slight increase under the *aghani* harvest and a corresponding decrease in respect of the other two. The difference is insignificant and is due mainly to the fact that some lands are devoted both to *rabi* and *aghani* crops at the same time. There has been a gratifying increase under the irrigated area due to excavation of a large number of wells and tanks mostly at the expense of the Hathwa Raj and the District Board. The number of wells recorded in the course of the revision operations is 58,719 against 30,432 of the last settlement. To the Court of Wards during its administration of the Hathwa Raj belongs the credit of sinking 1,630 new wells. Facilities for irrigation were also afforded by the construction of the Kuchaikot distributary which serves the rice lands on the west bank of the Daha canal. It is about five miles in length and branches out into two at a point one mile north of Kuchaikot. The construction was accomplished in 1906-7 as a famine-relief measure, and has been greatly appreciated in the locality.

The Saran canal with a total length of 12½ miles was primarily intended as a set-off against the damage caused by the Gandak embankment. In recent times its usefulness has been greatly impaired and a comparatively small area is benefited by its existence.

Irrigation is also carried out from bandhs (reservoirs) constructed chiefly by the Hathwa Raj in the Mirganj and Gopalganj Thanas. There are also a number of khans (drainage channels) for draining swampy and water-logged tracts. Their usefulness is equivocal because villages situated in a lower level along the khar are apt to be adversely affected.

93. The following statement illustrates the distribution of crops and their proportion to the net cropped area :—

Crop.

Percentage of crops to net cropped area.

	Bhadai.		Agbari.				Rabi.				
	Rice.	Maize.	Rice.	Sugar cane.	Til.	Miscellaneous.	Barley.	Wheat.	Linseed.	Arhar.	Gram.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Last settlement ...	5.17	10.01	29.11	2.84	.04	3.04	20.28	6.04	1.30	1.20	1.1
Present settlement	5.50	10.08	29.00	4.72	.05	2.30	17.70	6.70	1.30	1.15	1.8

As might be expected maize is the dominant crop of the *bhadai* harvest and accounts for 10.98 or 11 per cent. of the total cropped area. Seven thousand nine hundred and three acres are placed under indigo which has been revived to a certain extent owing to the impetus given by the war conditions. As elsewhere rice is the principal crop of the winter harvest and represents 28.99 or 29 per cent. of the net cropped area. The sugarcane crop has noticeably increased from 2.84 to 4.72 per cent. and its expansion is being steadily maintained.

Barley continues to be the most important crop of the spring harvest, while there is a slight falling off in the area. The increase under the head 'gram' is remarkable and is explained to some extent by the high prices which it commands at the present day.

94. The results of the crop-cutting experiments made in each thana are indicated below :—

Outturn.

Serial No.	Name of thana.	Number of villages in which experiments were made.	Average yield per acre in maunds.					
			Paddy.	Wheat.	Barley.	Peas.	Gram.	Arhar.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.	Mds. s. ch.
1	Mirganj ...	69	15 33 12	12 20 15	13 9 13	...	...	...
2	Gopalganj ...	44	10 11 11	12 17 9	14 6 1	...	...	...
3	Siwan ...	106	14 0 8	9 38 6	12 7 6	10 15 0	...	7 2 8
4	Basantpur ...	65	14 34 0	7 27 3	9 38 10	5 2 8	...	6 35 0
5	Darauli ...	63	14 7 7	7 8 1	7 10 9	10 3 12	5 16 14	...
6	Manjhi ...	10	9 13 7	0 5 0	10 33 9	...	...	...
7	Chapra ...	67	10 27 6	12 24 8	13 17 4	8 24 0	11 5 0	...
8	Masrakh ...	36	12 13 7	7 24 4	13 15 2	...	...	...
9	Paras ...	49	12 13 1	6 35 3	7 34 10	...	5 20 10	...
10	Sonpur ...	28	12 17 0	12 1 0	11 21 0	8 0 0	8 38 13	13 14 11

The experiments were made either by the triangle method or by the one-tenth acre method. Experienced officers were employed in the task and it is expected that the results bear an approximation to the actual state of things.

95. There has been an increase both in the number of draught cattle and ploughs. The number of cattle per cent. of population is 31.

Agricultural stock.

The figures are given in the statement below :—

	Number of cattle.		Number of ploughs.	
	Total	Per cultivated square mile.	Total	Per cultivated square mile.
1	2	3	4	5
Last settlement ...	688,572	258	78,968	30
Present settlement ...	728,967	297	112,231	46
		+ 39		+ 16

Status.

96. The last and present settlement figures are shown below :—

Last settlement.				Present settlement.		
Status.	Number of tenants.	Area in acres.	Percentage of area to total occupied area.	Number of tenants.	Area in acres.	Percentage of area to total occupied area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Zirat ...	2,033	9,300	0.68	1,439	9,989	0.70
Bakasht malik ...	28,220	78,270	5.71	20,076	73,361	5.20
Bakasht tenure-holder ...	16,132	50,688	3.70	19,485	43,246	3.07
Raiyat at fixed rate ...	2,744	9,340	0.68	3,685	9,398	0.67
Settled or occupancy raiyats	690,386	1,150,267	83.91	852,958	1,185,829	84.10
Non-occupancy raiyats ...	12,109	15,459	1.13	2,411	4,142	0.29
Rent-free holdings ...	64,722	57,479	4.19	97,804	84,105	5.97
Total ...	816,346	1,370,812	100	997,858	1,410,071	100

The number of non-occupancy raiyats has largely diminished apparently because many of them have acquired the status of settled raiyats by lapse of time. The exclusion of some of the diara villages also accounts for the falling off in some measure. Furthermore the expansion of cultivation having reached its limit scope for new settlement was of limited character.

The differences in respect of other figures do not call for any explanation.

District rental.

97. The following statement compares the district rental in the last and present settlements :—

	Cash rental.	Produce-rented area.	Valued at Rs. 6 per acre.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Last settlement ...	48,78,960	49,159	2,94,954	51,73,914
Revision settlement ...	51,88,021	42,578	2,55,468	53,88,489

The excess of Rs. 2,93,547 can well be ascribed to new settlements of waste lands, abandoned and purchased holdings at a higher rate, and private commutation of bhaoli areas. For the sake of ease of reference the rent rates on the different classes of raiyati interests at the last and present operations as well as the incidence of cash rent per acre in the North Ganges Districts are set out in the table below :—

	Fixed rates.			Settled and occupancy.			Non-occupancy.			Total.		
	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.	Area.	Rent.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Last settlement ...	0,340	30,540	3 4 0	11,02,382	47,76,731	4 5 4	14,155	71,989	5 0 6	11,25,907	48,78,960	4 5 3
Present settlement	0,308	31,488	3 5 8	11,43,539	50,86,928	4 7 0	3,855	14,605	3 12 8	11,50,791	51,33,021	4 7 0

Average incidence of rent.

District.						Average incidence of cash rent per acre.
1						2
						Rs. a. p.
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	3 13 5
Saran	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 0 (as attested.)
Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 4
Champarau	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 5

The average incidence of rent in thanas Chapra and Sonpur are the highest being Rs. 5-7-5 and Rs. 5-14-10 per acre respectively.

This district is marked for its high incidence of rent. There are 59 villages in which the average village rate exceeds Rs. 10 an acre. The thanas in which such villages exist and the highest rates of rent found are shown in the following statement :—

Name of thanas.	Number of villages in which the rate per acre is found to be over Rs. 10.	The highest incidence of rent in a village.
1	2	3
		Rs. a. p.
Siwan	3	11 6 8
Basantpur	5	15 12 11
Darauli	4	14 7 2
Manjhi	1	10 0 2
Chapra	23	17 12 8
Parsa	5	12 13 11
Sonpur	15	21 11 0
Total ...	59	

The produce-rented area to wit 42,578 acres accounts for 3.5 per cent. of the total rented area. The shrinkage amounts to 6,571 acres, i.e. 13 per cent., and it can be entirely set down to commutation amicably arranged between the landlord and the raiyat since the last settlement.

98. As usual these fall under the following classes :—
Produce rent systems.

- (1) Batai nisf, i.e. division of the crop in equal shares between the landlord and tenant after the usual deduction.
- (2) Kankut nisf, i. e. division in equal shares after appraisement.
- (3) Manhunda which is a fixed amount of produce.

The last class is by no means common in the district and is unpopular.

99. Appendices Nos. VI and VII represent the sales of occupancy holdings and the usufructuary mortgages of all lands whether of landlord or raiyat respectively.

Transfer of occupancy rights.

The sales number 28,159 consisting of 25,104 acres on a total consideration of Rs. 38,00,149, the corresponding figures of last settlement being 1,920 sales, 1,625 acres and Rs. 1,91,932 respectively.

The area sold is 2.13 per cent. of the total area held by occupancy raiyats.

The average rate works out to Rs. 151-6-0 against Rs. 118-1-9 per acre at the last settlement. The rates obtained in the Chapra and Manjhi thanas are the highest, being Rs. 277-12-6 and Rs. 276-1-6 per acre, respectively.

The following comparative statement distributes the transfers by sale or mortgage in proportion to each class.

	Sales.		Mortgages.	
	Last Settlement.	Present Settlement.	Last Settlement.	Present Settlement.
1	2	3	4	5
Landlord	5.77	8.80	5.77	4.48
Lawyers ... ..	.92	1.70	.92	1.06
Money-lender	9.35	22.95	9.35	29.96
Raiyat	83.96	71.55	83.96	64.50

The percentage of sales and mortgages are not separately shown in the last settlement report.

The important figures in respect of mortgages are tabulated below:—

				Area mortgaged.	Amount advanced.	Rate per acre.
1				2	3	4
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Last settlement	...	...	...	52,753	49,26,730	93 6 3
Present settlement	...	...	...	128,799	2,17,89,271	169 2 9

The total area of occupancy holdings transferred by sale or mortgage during the last ten years covers 142,725 acres or 12 per cent. of the area held by raiyats. The figures discussed above give rise to the following conclusions:—

- (1) The number of transfers by sale shows a phenomenal increase of 1466 per cent. The difference may be in some measure due to the imperfect and incomplete recording of transactions at the last settlement. These figures can hardly be perfect as sales frequently escape detection where the transfer of tenancy rights has been recognized by the landlord.
- (2) The market value of land has increased by 28 per cent. which is due to the change in the economic conditions, and to the general rise in prices of all commodities.
- (3) The money advanced on mortgages (Rs. 169-2-9) far exceeds the value obtained by sales (Rs. 151-6-0). This apparent anomaly is explained by the following reasons—
 - (a) that the mortgage value is the result of considerable inflation on account of accumulation of interest on the original outlay,
 - (b) that the creditors prefer mortgages to sales because of the difficulties of purchasing landlord's consent after sale has been effected,
 - (c) that the raiyats are averse to part with their ancestral holdings in a permanent way.
- (4) The number of transfers by sale or mortgage in favour of money-lenders has alarmingly increased, but the position compares favourably with that in Champaran. This is indicative of the fact that the Saran raiyats who depend less on agriculture and earn money by service elsewhere are more substantial and are better fitted to render financial help to people of their own class. It is anticipated that after the Co-operative movement is established in a firm manner the grip of the money-lenders will be considerably slackened.

100. The sales have been 673 affecting 19,808 acres for Rs. 15,17,588 giving a rate of Rs. 76-9-10 per acre. In proportion to the number of interests, the sales represent 17-09 per cent. while the percentage on total area comes to 8-95. As might be expected the purchasers belong principally to the landlord class. The number of sales was largest in Siwan and Parsa Thanas where petty and impecunious proprietors abound.

101. Generally the material condition of cultivating classes, depends on the following circumstances—(1) the outturn of crop, (2) the market value of the same, (3) the numbers of persons to be supported, (4) their habits in

Voluntary transfers of proprietary interests by sale.

Material condition of the agricultural classes.

relation to thrift. It is clear that even if the produce be fairly good, abnormal size of the family or thriftless habits will unfavourably affect their well-being.

As has been described in the Final Report of the Saran District, 1893—1901, distress is quite common here and generally follows a failure of the *aghani* crop, although the area under *aghani* is markedly less than in Darbhanga or Muzaffarpur. In only one-fifth of the total area do the *aghani* lands exceed 50 per cent. of the net cropped area.

In view of the fact, that the district has not undergone any great change in the annual outturn and its agricultural resources since the last settlement, no detailed account of them is called for. A brief examination of the subject will be adequate. Crops are broadly classed as (a) food-crops, (b) non-food-crops. The former (a) comprises rice, maize, *marua*, kodo, wheat, barley, gram, *arabar*, and under, (b) may be classed sugarcane, tobacco, linseed, mustard, indigo, jute, etc. The following figures represent the results of special experiments in crop-cutting and enquiries carried out throughout the revisional operations. It will be noticed that they do not differ widely from those given in previous reports:—

Name of crop.	Area.	Average outturn per acre in maunds.	Value of gross out-turn per acre.	Total gross value of crop.	Average cost of cultivation per acre.	Net profit per acre.	Total net profit.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Rice ...	72,180	11	31	22,37,680	11 12 0	19 4 0	4,30,73,415 0 0
2. Maize ...	352,228	14	25	68,05,700	19 0 0	15 0 0	9,45,85,500 0 0
3. Marua ...	33,123	12½	22	728,916	9 0 0	13 0 0	94,74,008 0 0
4. Kodo ...	87,986	10	13	11,43,558	6 0 0	7 0 0	80,04,906 0 0
5. Rice (aghani) ...	376,263	13	36	1,35,43,540	12 0 0	24 0 0	32,50,92,960 0 0
6. Wheat ...	87,809	10	29	25,46,461	14 0 0	75 0 0	3,81,96,615 0 0
7. Barley ...	227,869	10	20	45,57,380	11 0 0	9 0 0	4,10,16,420 0 0
8. Gram ...	91,567	9	16	17,02,506	7 0 0	10 12 0	1,23,02,584 8 0
9. Arabar ...	63,256	8	16	10,12,046	5 4 0	10 12 0	1,08,60,032 0 0
Total food crop ...	...	...	...	3,37,79,697	...	...	58,86,27,940 8 0
10. Sugarcane ...	6,124	40	110	67,73,060	75 0 0	35 0 0	23,70,37,100 0 0
11. Tobacco ...	640	14	70	4,51,430	20 0 0	50 0 0	2,25,71,500 0 0
12. Linseed ...	70,927	5	17	1,134,832	3 3 0	13 8 0	15,32,690 0 0
13. Mustard and others.	24,115	9	30	6,99,535	6 8 0	23 8 0	1,64,24,372 8 0
14. Indigo ...	7,903	...	15	1,18,545	5 0 0	10 0 0	11,85,450 0 0
Total non-food-crops	...	...	...	94,77,203	...	...	27,67,80,512 8 0

The gross average value of the produce is thus Rs. 32 per acre and the gross average cost of the cultivation is Rs. 14 per acre. The last settlement report shows that 84 per cent. of the total population of Saran were entirely dependent on agriculture as a means of livelihood and that pure cultivators who only worked in their own fields had holdings exceeding on the average $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres per family, and the smallest holding on which a family consisting of five persons could be supported was $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and that less than one-fifth of them were in debt to the extent that they had to part with their holdings in order to borrow money. It was also estimated that Rs. 15 was required a year to maintain each person in the family of an ordinary cultivator. The estimate has to be generously revised in the light of abnormal rise in the prices of food-crops. It does not however materially affect the cultivators in that the rise is extremely advantageous to producers.

It will serve no useful purpose to estimate the minimum size of subsistence holding and to compare it with the average holding of a cultivator to ascertain if a margin of profit is left to him or whether he has got to depend on emigration or loans for livelihood. In the first place it is not possible to determine with fair accuracy the area held by each family; quite frequently two or more tenancies are held by one family. Further complications are also introduced by the fact that a large number of families might be composed of more members than make up the normal one. It has to be borne in mind that sugarcane cultivation has made a great headway and is daily expanding by extraordinary strides.

With regard to the extent of agricultural population, it appears from the last settlement reports that Saran at that time was the first district in Bihar to reach the point at which it could no longer support an increase in its population in moderate comfort from the produce of the soil. Since then however the situation has changed. Extensive emigration and ravages of plague and other epidemics have largely eased off the pressure of population. There is reason to believe that at the present day the people are generally living in comparative ease and comfort except those who have by imprudence and improvidence incurred heavy debts. Indebtedness is however, very widespread in Saran as will appear from paragraph 375 of the Final Report of Survey and Settlement operations in the Purnea District. "The total amount therein recorded is less than Rs. 95,000. The corresponding amount of recorded indebtedness was in Saran 50 lakhs, in Muzaffarpur under 5 lakhs and Champaran nearly 11 lakhs." The exaction of heavy abwabs however is rare, and still less the extent of arbitrary exactions by landlords, but all the same the amount of borrowing by cultivators is very large. In the light of the last settlement report on this point, it can now be said with some definiteness that this enormous indebtedness is the result of the operation of the high rate of interest combined with the inherent improvidence of the people. The system of co-operative credit, however, has obtained a considerable hold and is making good headway now in the Gopalganj and Siwan Subdivisions. It is, however, evident that as yet co-operative societies have merely touched the fringe of agricultural indebtedness and the amount given out on loan is only a small fraction of the total amount borrowed in the district. Emigration has proved a real salvation to the people of Saran. The earnings of the emigrant are in excess of those which they could reasonably expect in the district and their prosperity is reflected on the villages to which they belong by birth. The good results were shown in the reduction of the number of abandoned holdings and in expansion of cultivation.

102. Indebtedness is a very common feature of the economic life in Saran.

Indebtedness of raiyats. Here borrowing is generally resorted to to meet the extraordinary expenses usually incurred during *srads* and marriages. There can be little doubt that a large number of the tenantry is in debt in some way or other. As elsewhere the rate of interest depends to a large extent on the character of the security offered.

There are ordinarily three kinds of interest. All loans in cash and kind are subject to compound interest unless given on a mortgage of land or trees—

- (a) Ordinary mahajani interest varies from annas 8 to Rs. 2 per cent. per month or 6 per cent. to 24 per cent. per annum.
- (b) *Sawai* or 25 per cent. per annum.
- (c) *Athrahaoni* or 50 per cent. per annum.

They are taken up separately.

- (a) The larger the amount of the loan and the better the security, the less is the interest charged.

Ordinary mahajani interest.

Ordinarily the mortgagees pay the rent of the land mortgaged, but this practice sometimes results in unscrupulous mortgagees obtaining mutation in their names.

In some cases the mortgagees are without possession, and the interest is not less than 24 per cent. per annum.

The amounts of interest if unpaid are subjected to compound interest and after a time the total of the capital and the compound interest are entered in a mortgage deed.

(b) This form of interest is common in petty transactions. Every small loan in cash or kind is subject to *sawai* unless refunded within three or four

Sawai or 25 per cent. per annum.

months. When a petty mahajan gives a loan of grain he enters the quantity and its cash value in his books. He does not enter the repayments made by the debtor and the dates of the instalments. At the end of his account year he totals up the advances made during the year, adds 25 per cent. on the total amount, deducts the total amount repaid during the course of the year, and the resultant amount is entered in the next year's account. Below is an extract from the account book of a mahajan :—

San 1320-F. Sal.

Name of debtor—Rajkumar Mahto of Korea,

					Rs. a. p.
Carried over from last year's account	...	...	...	...	20 8 0
Seeds	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Makai	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Expenses of Raj Kumar	...	...	...	...	4 0 0
				Total	26 8 0
Interest of 1321 Fasli on 30th Assar	...	...	...	...	6 10 0
				Total	33 2 0
Paid	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
				Balance	31 2 0
Rice	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
				Total	33 2 0
Interest of 1322 Fasli (month of Assar)	...	...	...	...	8 4 0
				Total	41 6 0
Paid by money order	...	...	...	...	15 0 0
				Balance	26 6 0
Maf (remission)	...	...	...	...	1 6 0
				Balance	25 0 0

					Rs. a. p.
Paid in cash to debtor	...	...	...	...	2 0 0
Total					27 0 0
Interest 1323 Fasli (30th Assar)	...	...	...	...	6 12 0
Total					33 12 0
Paid	...	...	...	...	10 0 0
Balance					23 12 0
Maf (remission)	...	...	...	...	0 8 0
Balance					23 4 0
Paid in cash to debtor	...	...	...	...	4 0 0
Total					27 4 0

Maf is a remission allowed generally by all mahajans at the rate of 10 per cent. on the amount of the annual compound interest, but the rate is not fixed. In the case of the above raiyat it is found that a profit of Rs. 21-10-0 is made by the mahajan after allowing his remission within four years on a total advance of Rs. 34-5-0.

(c) This is a specially high rate of interest charged on small loans repayable within three or four months. The mahajan lends one rupee and at the expiry of the stipulated period receives Re. 1-2-0. As soon as the *maka'i* is harvested the debtor must pay up Re. 1-2-0 for every rupee taken by him during the preceding three months. The repayment is generally made in cash, but if it is made in grain, the mahajan makes an additional profit owing to the difference in the selling prices of grain before and after *bhadai* is harvested. If a raiyat fails to pay up, the whole amount (Re. 1-2-0) becomes liable to *sawai* as though it were a cash loan of Re. 1-2-0 taken on the usual conditions.

Over and above these, loans from Kabulis at Re. 0-1-6 per rupee per month is not uncommon. The Kabulis after six months realize their money and interest by physical force and threats of violence. One of the commonest methods adopted by the Kabuli is to get on the roof of the debtor's hut, and from that position of vantage he pours forth volleys of abuse and indecent language. Co-operative Societies should be started in the Sadr Subdivision as early as possible to put a stop to the activities of these objectionable visitors, whose dealing with the people has a most pernicious effect on the agricultural class.

103. The names of the officers who have been associated with the operation are set out in Appendix XXIII. Messrs. Acknowledgments. Sweeney, Saunders and Toplis were Settlement Officers before me. It is not my place to speak of their services, but I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude to them for their efficient organization which enabled me to bring the operations to a successful conclusion by following their line of action. Seventy-three Officers worked in this settlement for sometime or other. Babu Pashupati Ghosh, Deputy Collector, was in charge of the headquarters throughout the operations. His untiring energy and careful and thorough work in that thankless position contributed greatly to the successful working of the camps and I am indebted to him for his great resource.

fulness and efficient organization. Rai Sahib Phanindranath Mukharji ably supervised the work of attestation camps for nearly two seasons and of the other, Deputy Collectors Babus Akhauri Gopi Kishor Lal and Jugal Kishor Singh rendered commendable service. Of the Munsifs employed on training Babu Sadhu Charan Mahanti greatly distinguished himself by his efficient work. Mr. J. F. Gantzer and Babu Ramesh Chandra Chakravartti were promoted to the rank of Deputy Collector for their good work. Of the Sub-Deputy Collectors Babus Gopinath Dass, Sadanand Patnaik, Birinchi Jha, Manoranjan Singh, Chintamani Acharjya, Ganesh Chandra Chandra, Bansidhar Naik and Mriganka Shekhar Mukharji were specially prominent for their industry and capacity. Babu Radha Mohan Patnaik also deserves special mention.

Messrs. Murphy and Tanner supervised the work in their capacity as Director of Land Records. My respectful acknowledgment is due to them for the kind and valuable instructions I always received from them. I am thankful to Mr. Luce, the Collector of Saran, for the assistance and ready support which he always gave unhesitatingly. I cannot conclude my report without expressing my gratefulness to Mr. Saunders who, in his dual capacity both as an ex-Settlement Officer of the North Bihar Settlement and a Special Judge, rendered continual advice and assistance both in working out solutions of the many difficult problems which arose during the disposal of case work and in writing this report. My thanks are no less due to Babus Pashupati Ghosh and Manoranjan Singh for their assistance in drawing up this report.





APPENDIX I.

सर्वमेव जगते

APPEN
MILAN
District

Cropped area.														
Name of Thana.	Bhalol.		Aghani.		Rabi.		Other cropped area, e. g., mango, tea, pao, plantain, guava, etc.		Total.		Defaul.		Net cropped area.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
GOPALGANJ SUBDIVISION.														
Mirganj	107,970	31	28,963	1	141,124	39	0,670	31	327,736	72	93,712	09	234,027	63
Gopalganj	79,423	43	66,070	40	89,962	65	6,119	35	231,507	73	76,704	46	154,803	28
Total	187,393	74	124,623	41	231,110	94	16,789	66	559,243	45	169,416	48	389,827	91
SIWAN SUBDIVISION.														
Siwan	64,456	77	81,015	23	86,749	87	6,926	47	239,147	34	67,534	78	171,613	56
Darauli	33,683	91	47,107	57	72,027	31	6,122	60	159,904	79	30,937	89	128,967	90
Pasautpur	63,926	43	62,708	70	69,319	57	6,703	71	181,663	21	42,814	07	138,849	31
Total	161,071	11	160,980	40	228,097	65	19,764	68	579,612	24	137,367	67	442,245	77
SADR SUBDIVISION.														
Marghi	20,517	10	22,128	30	41,931	52	4,519	78	91,007	42	27,215	19	63,792	33
Chapra	51,513	60	59,291	93	101,613	14	10,331	74	226,570	27	69,562	65	157,008	62
Masirak	32,431	89	30,316	67	46,542	03	4,517	75	113,803	42	31,511	31	82,292	11
Darauli	48,053	97	49,742	76	81,266	62	7,927	67	186,016	41	57,516	63	128,500	79
Sonpur	12,196	66	7,426	11	28,603	33	2,736	70	51,071	70	17,801	30	33,270	30
Total	163,664	62	171,877	35	308,855	62	30,466	73	609,926	22	203,427	67	406,499	65
GRAND TOTAL	803,031	47	477,390	66	769,002	61	66,448	97	1,808,473	01	510,239	62	1,298,234	39

DIX I.

KHASRA.

Saran.

Current fallow.		Culturable area other than current fallow.										Area not available for cultivation.							
		Old fallow.		Groves, not fruit-bearing and bamboos.		Culturable jungle.		Other kinds.		Total.		House sites.		Water.		Other kinds.		Total.	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
2,478	16	14,869	07	2,039	07	827	60	8,043	08	24,274	62	4,011	41	5,176	85	9,619	31	18,809	58
3,366	57	14,169	01	1,535	17	3,000	83	8,907	65	32,878	66	3,200	65	7,303	65	7,538	24	17,832	54
4,844	73	28,538	08	3,568	14	3,804	33	8,950	73	44,961	28	7,212	07	12,352	59	17,147	55	31,713	12
2,058	02	9,099	18	1,256	04	86	08	1,713	60	12,770	19	3,925	72	4,111	10	8,201	18	16,211	...
2,009	87	9,895	08	509	04	153	35	1,051	18	1,588	25	2,734	30	7,020	27	4,767	24	11,550	67
1,614	15	11,012	16	1,416	60	143	54	1,228	87	13,801	17	3,076	36	2,116	07	5,009	02	10,321	40
6,972	14	30,001	03	3,212	28	381	57	8,073	74	38,169	61	9,736	41	13,239	44	18,090	43	41,116	33
679	39	3,637	27	290	77	165	05	161	21	4,288	20	1,574	68	2,416	57	2,607	03	6,089	25
2,717	51	6,487	14	1,491	35	26	59	1,504	74	9,599	10	4,157	80	6,978	26	7,367	07	10,919	43
1,562	53	9,950	23	1,170	87	27	13	1,621	47	12,747	09	1,937	02	2,492	53	3,950	77	6,176	32
3,402	69	10,311	17	1,677	08	83	70	1,180	03	13,102	58	3,064	53	2,748	16	5,516	21	11,345	03
476	10	1,171	40	653	41	...	90	125	87	2,206	67	284	19	4,472	27	2,313	38	6,009	81
8,426	51	31,05	50	5,063	09	213	33	4,735	32	42,003	24	12,408	25	17,577	79	21,910	76	51,520	80
19,613	31	91,090	60	11,943	51	4,529	23	17,559	79	125,023	13	19,556	76	43,176	73	57,176	70	129,715	55

APPEN

MILAN

District

Name of Thana.	Irrigated area and											
	Total cultivated, columns 9, 14 and 18.		Total area, columns 8 and 19.		Irrigated area.		Irrigated from wells.		Irrigated from Government canals.		Irrigated from private canals.	
	19		20		21		22		23		24	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
GOPALGANJ SUBDIVISION.												
Mirganj	43,560	26	177,568	08	53,045	17	25,604	77	...	...	1,111	60
Gopalganj	42,877	77	198,351	05	3,045	69	3,696	30	...	...	64	59
Total ...	86,438	13	475,949	10	56,090	86	29,300	97	...	...	1,175	26
SIWAN SUBDIVISION.												
Siwan	31,081	81	211,694	37	27,319	81	12,813	75	...	...	1,093	69
Darauli	28,838	49	158,007	39	71,139	54	44,165	58	...	...	3,843	96
Basantpur	20,736	78	187,540	09	7,332	86	5,621	40	...	...	559	06
Total ...	80,655	08	557,241	85	105,791	21	62,600	73	...	...	5,495	71
SADQ SUBDIVISION.												
Marjibi	11,965	87	78,247	70	22,354	20	19,785	83	...	...	2,755	21
Chhapra	29,250	07	185,443	69	45,076	24	21,802	42	...	...	14,598	99
Masheek	22,776	83	104,117	94	3,908	43	2,217	94	...	...	80	91
Paree	27,404	10	56,865	69	7,748	95	6,620	14	...	...	90	49
Soopur	10,541	01	44,111	01	1,119	67	1,047	38	...	...	...	...
Total ...	102,256	48	568,787	18	80,784	49	51,474	62	...	...	17,511	60
GRAND TOTAL ...	274,383	09	1,772,008	08	240,266	55	167,876	32	...	...	24,174	56

DIX I—concl'd.

KHASRA.

Saran.

how irrigated.				Details of irrigated area as regards crops.												Number of wells.	
irrigated from tanks and other sources.		irrigated from other sources.		Rice.		Wheat.		Other cereals and pulses.		Other food-crops.		Non food-crops.		Masonry.	Earthed.		
25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32	33		
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Number.	Number.		
13,875	88	3,803	85	2,247	...	6,106	65	35,211	81	5,118	23	5,344	40	9,248	118		
541	25	332	24	113	04	343	44	2,403	37	379	52	386	62	4,522	50		
17,387	45	3,826	19	2,360	04	5,530	09	37,014	18	8,455	54	8,701	61	12,768	163		
4,812	27	1,110	16	4,306	20	3,470	36	14,098	39	4,851	35	1,394	51	7,591	80		
18,477	57	2,654	43	11,113	68	4,417	40	43,750	34	8,076	37	2,780	75	7,414	102		
997	20	155	20	955	11	614	94	2,662	56	1,720	61	378	64	5,514	29		
27,250	04	4,923	73	16,277	99	7,508	70	62,108	29	14,345	33	5,553	90	20,119	221		
5,843	51	1,148	65	5,825	02	2,327	14	18,384	09	1,706	74	1,001	33	4,417	32		
6,303	39	2,081	44	19,245	21	2,043	01	17,847	37	4,871	69	1,763	95	9,123	135		
321	40	375	27	90	64	261	64	1,563	42	691	17	275	25	3,726	23		
674	76	365	56	434	72	553	97	3,650	...	2,432	94	638	31	6,109	11		
59	95	11	33	2	12	45	02	281	43	716	36	73	74	1,737	66		
12,916	01	4,892	25	24,604	62	6,166	12	41,744	25	70,514	90	3,752	50	25,204	267		
53,583	50	3,632	17	43,248	05	19,198	91	141,466	72	86,348	77	15,007	80	68,088	651		

APPEN
CROP STATE
District

Name of Thana.	Dha													
	Cereals and Pulses													
	Rice.		Jowar (millet) Jowara Maunria.		Mandua.		Maize.		Kodo.		Urid.		Others.	
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7	
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D
GOPALGANJ SUB-DIVISION.														
Mirganj ...	18,338	96	1,098	29	8,723	62	34,029	66	34,162	58	127	48	7,421	52
Gopalganj ...	13,933	78	398	95	1,961	06	38,234	18	17,085	31	138	05	5,289	49
Total ...	32,222	74	1,492	24	10,684	68	72,863	84	51,247	89	265	53	12,711	01
SIWAN SUBDIVISION.														
Siwan ...	7,534	95	453	18	8,278	19	20,426	19	9,789	94	...	...	5,145	40
Dargauli ...	4,569	64	332	62	5,093	63	6,772	49	13,015	69	...	...	3,909	09
Basantpur ...	5,251	99	315	27	1,947	20	35,310	20	4,760	47	...	...	3,302	86
Total ...	17,186	58	1,101	07	16,019	02	71,108	88	27,586	10	...	...	12,857	37
SIDA SUBDIVISION.														
Manjhi ...	3,659	85	170	41	3,790	71	9,394	70	1,747	56	...	...	1,525	30
Chapra ...	3,694	89	652	72	1,487	84	39,345	59	4,002	70	...	...	1,240	83
Mashrak ...	7,047	32	224	23	370	23	10,867	41	2,588	48	...	...	1,584	50
Parsa ...	7,537	07	419	68	268	39	33,535	44	3,753	52	...	...	545	63
Sonpur ...	131	62	93	04	7	16	10,711	73	1,007	52	...	...	229	58
Total ...	22,070	25	1,560	08	5,024	33	112,854	92	13,131	78	...	...	5,125	79
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,179	57	4,453	39	32,623	03	257,227	64	91,965	77	265	53	30,704	17

DIX II.

MENT.

Saran.

dai.												Aghani.							
Fibros.		Dyes.		Miscellaneous.								Cereals and Pulses.							
				Indigo.		Food.		Non-food.		Total.		Rice.		Jowar (millet), Janma, Gohn.				Bajra.	
8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16			
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
34	57	573	30	1,820	41	413	71	11	21	107,970	31	41,767	79	288	07	239	36		
178	72	753	93	1,341	74	159	63	20	59	79,425	43	43,941	57	133	31	90	36		
213	29	1,327	23	2,002	15	573	34	31	80	187,395	74	85,700	36	421	38	329	94		
40	73	738	74	2,008	97	340	48	...	...	64,456	77	56,078	47	69	73	59	49		
8	84	24	28	...	...	62	53	...	...	33,588	91	26,911	77	29	98	4	18		
97	17	938	40	1,103	20	205	56	...	...	53,925	43	43,331	69	170	33	16	03		
146	74	1,751	61	3,115	17	608	57	...	...	151,971	11	1,37,216	93	276	09	61	76		
15	78	238	53	...	03	24	79	...	...	20,567	16	24,274	95	11	09	...	15		
3	89	244	74	624	90	181	96	...	...	51,512	56	56,223	90	57	88		28		
5	26	151	17	496	39	91	79	...	...	32,436	68	25,783	29	43	46	7	20		
4	40	54	17	604	40	228	18	...	...	48,952	97	41,026	21	247	69	9	13		
2	50	...	13	...	...	11	77	...	...	12,195	05	7,029	99	6	52	30	76		
83	43	688	74	1,725	81	589	49	...	...	163,664	62	158,388	34	372	64	51	53		
393	46	3,767	58	7,903	13	1,811	40	21	80	503,081	47	378,264	63	1,070	11	463	22		

APPEN
CROP STATE
District

Name of Thana.	Aghani:													
	Cereals and Pulses.						Oil seeds.		Condiment and spices.	Sugar.				
	Kodo.	Arhar.	Others.	Til or jingili.	Sugarcane.	Others.								
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23							
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
GOPALGANJ SUB-DIVISION.														
Mirganj ...	71	76	80	47	698	87	157	79	1,419	68	17,423	65	17	28
Gopalganj ...	111	68	12	67	296	76	322	60	243	05	4,237	21	8	19
Total ...	183	44	43	14	968	83	480	39	1,662	73	21,662	86	25	47
SIWAN SUB-DIVISION.														
Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	187	82	47	39	379	31	18,092	18	...	24
Darauli ...	...	...	...	...	158	87	17	16	3	20	9,878	94	...	...
Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	153	53	61	16	429	96	2,879	72	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	499	72	125	71	812	59	31,650	84	...	24
SAWA SUB-DIVISION														
Manjhi ...	...	...	...	...	72	53	3	78	2	16	1,318	30	...	...
Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	537	99	15	48	45	38	1,218	43	...	...
Masbrak ...	...	...	...	...	550	80	47	57	70	83	1,914	49	...	07
Para ...	...	...	...	...	1,214	27	15	35	41	27	3,883	53	...	...
Sonpur ...	...	...	...	...	145	13	1	09	1	75	90	88	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,520	72	83	27	161	39	7,931	63	...	07
GRAND TOTAL ...	183	44	43	14	4,009	27	689	37	2,636	71	61,245	93	25	78

DIX II—contd.

MENT.

Saran.

								Rabi.									
Fibres.				Miscellaneous.				Cereals and Pulses.									
Cotton.		Food.		Non-food.		Total.		Rice (boro).		Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Arhar.	
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
29	65	6,773	12	40	12	68,952	51	601	77	15,200	87	47,934	53	14,153	12	10,002	39
79	70	6,163	27	20	81	55,670	40	28	41	9,169	80	29,129	25	8,699	77	8,657	83
109	35	12,936	39	60	93	124,623	21	690	18	24,370	67	77,063	78	22,852	59	18,660	21
...	44	4,902	11	3	...	61,015	23	205	69	10,538	52	24,733	63	8,307	58	9,432	06
...	87	662	36	...	64	47,167	57	541	92	5,555	37	28,538	48	1,457	08	8,522	83
...	39	4,634	71	21	10	52,706	70	30	49	6,044	27	20,748	65	5,463	07	9,291	16
...	79	10,199	18	24	74	160,889	50	778	30	24,138	16	74,020	76	15,227	68	27,216	04
...	09	445	91	...	...	26,128	06	30	40	3,267	37	12,850	77	5,394	73	3,661	09
...	07	2,100	52	...	...	59,263	93	5	36	11,031	34	22,742	80	24,761	14	...	...
1	45	1,690	51	...	...	80,315	67	4	42	5,737	21	15,168	22	8,446	16	5,156	18
...	65	2,804	45	...	...	48,712	75	3	40	12,637	18	23,265	64	14,207	65	8,532	40
...	...	113	92	...	...	7,426	04	...	46	6,506	35	5,138	04	6,736	11	...	...
2	46	7,415	31	...	...	171,877	35	44	04	39,299	45	78,785	47	56,555	99	17,349	74
143	51	30,550	68	94	67	477,390	06	1,459	52	67,808	26	229,870	01	94,586	56	63,255	69

APPEN
CROP STATE
District

Name of Thana.	Rabi.													
	Cereals and pulses.							Oil-Seeda.						
	Dalhan.		Jai.		Others.		Linseed.		Rape and Mustard.		Til.		Others.	
	83		84		85		86		87		88		89	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
GOPALGANJ SUB-DIVISION.														
Mirganj	26,602	86	879	35	80	88	16,613	88	5,067	59	13	46	387	52
Gopalganj	16,718	54	906	50	88	87	9,870	14	3,949	52	13	02	121	61
Total	43,327	90	1,785	85	69	75	26,490	02	9,017	11	26	48	509	13
SIWAN SUBDIVISION.														
Siwan	...	...	...	...	17,876	82	8,082	75	2,626	19	...	...	46	11
Darauli	...	...	...	...	19,221	78	5,159	47	2,611	14	...	...	32	83
Dasautpur	...	...	...	...	13,680	75	4,642	35	2,351	45	...	...	180	61
Total	...	...	...	...	50,778	85	17,884	57	7,618	48	...	...	259	55
FAJR SUBDIVISION.														
Manjhi	...	...	...	...	12,846	25	3,106	73	790	44	...	...	28	08
Chapra	8,548	86	...	...	18,623	81	9,329	60	2,200	60	...	...	684	04
Kasturak	...	...	...	...	8,526	54	3,338	07	1,748	11	...	...	248	68
Parba	...	...	...	...	8,294	24	8,906	92	2,343	62	...	...	660	73
Banpur	650	77	...	...	4,758	62	1,213	21	395	92	...	...	143	27
Total	9,199	63	...	...	52,543	86	25,952	56	7,478	69	...	...	1,763	55
GRAND TOTAL	52,520	58	1,785	85	103,392	40	70,327	15	24,114	53	26	48	2,584	23

DIX II-- contd.

MENT

Saran.

Rabi.															
Condiments and spices.		Fibres.				Dyes.		Drugs and Narcotics.							
		Cotton.		Others.				Tobacco.		Opium.		Seph Gole.		Others.	
40		41		42		43		44		45		46		47	
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
609	01	888	68	1,236	33	17	83	34	75	...	...	1	37	1	90
485	75	326	74	977	76	2	70	235	21	...	...	...	02	2	77
1,094	76	1,215	42	2,214	09	20	52	269	96	...	...	2	29	4	6
375	67	1,304	60	1,409	76	6	28	33	74	...	...	...	...	...	14
141	04	210	25	983	93	4	67	71	94	...	...	...	...	...	...
774	79	731	95	1,025	21	6	49	46	86	...	...	...	...	4	89
1,291	50	2,246	80	2,818	60	17	44	152	04	...	...	...	...	5	03
113	60	43	87	189	30	13	37	14	88	...	...	...	...	...	09
437	57	290	86	710	87	43	53	65	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	19	73	06	779	48	20	24	38	18	...	...	...	...	...	63
139	01	130	38	852	24	26	38	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	26	2	41	40	54	14	66	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
938	68	510	58	2,578	43	118	18	225	59	...	...	...	...	...	72
3,379	92	4,011	80	7,611	42	156	14	647	59	...	...	2	29	10	42

APPEN
CROP STATE
District

Name of Thana.	Rabi									
	Fodder crops.		Miscellaneous crops.						Total.	
			Potatoes.		Other food.		Non-food.			
	48		49		50		51		52	
A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	
GOPALGUNJ SUBDIVISION.										
Mirganj	364	98	473	22	8	61	141,124	89
Gopalganj	242	62	401	67	6	96	60,992	53
Total	607	80	874	89	15	57	231,116	94
SIWAN SUBDIVISION.										
Siwan	...	20	384	49	353	74	2	20	65,749	87
Daranli	...	1 77	286	87	166	23	...	27	72,927	61
Rasulpur	1,028	20	268	16	...	52	68,319	37
Total	...	1 97	1,699	56	808	13	2	99	226,997	65
SADAR SUBDIVISION.										
Manjhi	550	26	119	70	...	59	41,961	52
Chapra	4,501	46	292	24	...	...	104,416	04
Mashrak	719	97	251	16	1	46	45,562	09
Parsa	2,712	67	415	24	...	...	83,265	02
Ronpur	784	58	67	53	...	...	28,663	85
Total	9,326	96	1,106	37	2	65	303,688	52
GRAND TOTAL	1	97	11,636	32	2,849	39	20	61	762,102	51

DIX II.

MENT

Saran.

Orchards and Gardens.						Gross cropped area columns 13, 27, 52, 53, 54 and 55.		Area cropped more than once.		Net cropped area.		Tee (palm) trees.		Khajur (date) trees.	
Mango.	Kela Bari and Pan Bari.		Others.												
53	54		55			56		57		58		59		60	
..	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	No.		No.	
9,058	07	47	54	575	60	827,726	72	98,719	08	234,007	09	20,843		2,561	
5,731	97	24	67	362	71	231,207	78	75,704	45	155,508	28	42,408		4,981	
14,788	04	72	21	938	31	558,934	45	169,428	48	889,511	97	69,251		7,462	
6,388	58	...	...	536	94	238,147	34	57,534	78	180,612	56	62,607		18,924	
5,820	75	...	...	301	75	159,606	79	30,037	89	129,768	90	11,952		1,793	
5,941	94	...	...	764	77	181,638	21	49,814	50	131,843	31	48,282		6,819	
18,151	22	...	...	1,608	46	579,612	34	137,367	57	442,224	77	122,841		22,536	
4,433	10	...	...	416	68	93,507	42	27,215	59	66,191	88	16,332		9,999	
9,199	60	...	...	1,183	94	225,576	27	69,382	65	156,193	63	87,980		48,859	
3,847	73	...	...	670	05	112,852	42	31,511	31	81,341	11	45,582		8,228	
6,802	05	...	...	1,065	62	166,918	41	57,516	62	129,401	79	85,133		19,587	
2,452	28	...	...	534	48	51,071	70	17,801	40	33,270	30	27,219		8,110	
26,824	96	...	...	3,670	77	669,946	22	203,427	57	466,498	65	272,246		89,774	
59,704	22	72	21	6,212	54	18,98,473	01	510,238	62	12,98,234	39	458,318		119,772	

APPEN
ABSTRACT OF
District

Serial Number.	Name of Thana.	Proprietors' Zirat.		Held by Proprietors but not Zirat.		In Cultivating possession of Tenure-holders.				
		Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.	Number of holdings.	Total area.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
			A.	D.		A.	D.		A.	D.
GOVALGANJ SUBDIVISION.										
1	Mirganj	286	3,304	89	955	2,080	83	2,431	7,608	76
2	Gopalganj	184	1,830	30	895	2,555	88	2,020	6,479	86
	Total ...	470	5,134	89	1,850	7,545	71	4,441	13,988	61
SIWAN SUBDIVISION.										
3	Siwan	260	1,468	80	3,491	18,408	98	2,713	6,955	73
4	Darauli	348	1,006	42	3,446	13,409	98	2,418	4,891	01
5	Basantpur	105	781	64	1,743	9,183	82	1,888	4,781	02
	Total ...	710	3,287	66	8,770	38,001	83	7,019	16,617	74
SADA SUBDIVISION.										
6	Manjhi	7	605	33	119	2,857	65	1,680	3,217	16
7	Chapra	121	401	13	3,119	9,104	40	2,390	3,369	00
8	Mashrak	79	263	63	1,173	2,829	78	1,167	2,087	73
9	Paras	61	234	63	2,127	7,191	60	2,081	3,170	66
10	Sonpur	1	12	31	2,109	4,020	11	788	798	90
	Total ...	269	1,676	81	9,617	27,813	44	8,025	12,639	59
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,439	9,999	86	20,076	73,360	98	19,485	43,245	97

DIX III.

RECORDS OF RIGHTS.

Saran.

Rajyats at fixed Rent or Rates.					Settled or Occupancy.								
Number of holdings.	Total area.	Total existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.	Number of holdings.	Nakdi.			Chakhat.					
					Total area.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.	Total area.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.			
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
	A.	D.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		A.	D.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A.	D.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
118	200	71	663 6 8	3 5 7	114,845	214,037	81	8,71,011 12 6½	4 0 10	...	...	...	...
244	1,392	82	3,071 3 3	3 13 8	70,324	143,891	89	5,41,007 2 10	3 12 3	...	...	...	...
357	1,683	08	4,654 3 11	2 12 2	193,772	268,822	20	14,12,919 0 4½	3 15 0	...	...	...	...
610	1,874	17	6,546 1 9	3 7 10	131,983	163,046	33	6,83,888 15 4	4 8 0	...	...	...	...
607	1,451	43	3,829 0 4½	3 10 0	90,253	103,402	99	4,51,675 6 8	4 6 0	...	...	...	...
308	813	65	4,199 0 9	4 15 8	83,108	116,069	47	5,72,082 11 7½	4 14 10	...	...	...	...
1,480	4,180	34	14,574 3 10½	3 8 0	395,673	571,678	79	17,07,617 1 4½	4 9 6	...	...	...	...
245	753	72	1,079 6 3	2 8 6	44,311	53,478	64	2,64,203 6 9	4 15 2	...	...	...	...
718	1,262	30	4,741 16 11	3 12 8	127,776	154,579	21	7,56,481 3 10½	5 7 5	...	...	...	...
291	747	80	2,031 11 9	2 7 1	51,790	77,663	17	2,92,183 8 7	3 9 6	...	...	...	...
319	897	22	2,500 6 9	4 4 8	165,406	120,596	91	5,14,904 2 3	4 4 4	...	...	...	...
242	154	98	903 1 3	5 12 2	31,147	28,809	98	1,50,529 15 0	5 14 10	...	...	...	...
1,858	3,516	08	12,269 9 11	3 7 4	363,513	413,137	13	19,66,361 15 5½	4 12 2	...	...	...	...
3,065	9,393	35	31,488 9 8½	3 5 8	862,058	1143,538	13	50,96,928 1 2½	4 7 0	...	...	...	...

APPEN
ABSTRACT OF
District

Serial number.	Name of Thana.	Rajyats.		Non-occupancy rajyats.										
		Bhaoli.		Number of holdings.	Nakdi.			Chakri.			Bhaoli.			
		Total area.	Total area.		Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.	Total area.	Total of existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.	Total area.				
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39			
		A.	D.		A.	D.	Rs. a.p.	Rs. a.p.	A.	D.	Rs. a.p.	Rs. a.p.	A.	D.
GOPALGANJ SUBDIVISION.														
	Mirganj	4,328	00	399	413	40	1,079 16 8	4 1 0	...	...	...	...	6	57
	Gopalganj	3,669	32	445	380	40	1,748 7 1	4 16 10	...	...	...	...	337	08
	Total	8,007	32	845	793	80	3,428 6 4	4 7 10	...	...	...	...	345	65
SIWAN SUBDIVISION.														
	Siwan	3,212	40	335	321	60	1,512 13 0	4 11 3	...	...	...	...	8	50
	Darauli	5,052	21	460	1,865	41	2,392 2 7	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	11	51
	Basantpur	2,892	35	235	266	44	1,012 3 5	7 2 3	...	...	...	...	7	40
	Total	11,157	05	1,030	1,952	68	3,817 8 0	3 16 6	...	...	...	...	27	49
SADA SUBDIVISION.														
	Maujha	3,224	27	110	250	10	1,062 9 3	7 10 6	...	...	...	...	4	41
	Chapra	10,278	04	290	431	39	1,941 0 0	4 8 0	...	...	...	...	3	19
	Mashrak	2,849	16	48	298	91	631 1 9	2 11 0	...	...	...	...	1	99
	Parsa	4,908	16	121	130	70	714 11 0	5 7 6	...	...	...	...	3	79
	Sonpur	1,717	33	60	21	01	109 9 0	5 3 4	...	...	...	...	1	63
	Total	23,066	96	638	1,139	17	5,358 18 0	4 11 4	...	...	...	...	12	91
	GRAND TOTAL	42,291	33	2,111	3,864	74	14,004 8 4	2 12 8	...	...	...	...	397	05

DIX III—concl'd.

RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

Saran.

Rent-free holders.			Unoccupied.			Kalsari-I-IIind.			Under-ryots.									
Number of holdings.	Total area.		Number of holdings.	Total area.		Total area.		Total area of each Thana.		Number of holdings.	Nakdi.			Bhaoli.				
											Total area.	Total existing rent.	Average rate per acre of total area.					
30	30.		31	32		33		34		35	36		37	38		39	30	
	A.	D.		A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.		A.	D.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	A.	D.		
10,810	14,670	37	4,368	20,116	17	1,938	75	2,77,608	03	10,621	3,683	61	18,101	5 14	5 2 0	2,671	37	
9,305	11,901	33	3,630	28,041	67	2,335	61	1,06,381	06	10,318	4,212	83	24,380	1 9	5 13 9	1,738	55	
10,775	26,071	09	7,098	40,780	84	4,274	26	4,76,949	10	20,834	7,740	64	42,187	0 10 1	5 7 8	4,389	92	
12,705	10,725	15	6,930	16,012	15	2,710	60	2,11,034	37	8,030	2,807	42	20,519	8 24	7 5 0	1,277	31	
11,680	9,288	07	5,308	17,901	09	938	00	1,58,607	39	6,284	1,871	88	11,342	14 10	6 1 0	1,110	13	
10,220	8,950	22	4,028	12,388	87	1,486	13	1,67,580	00	6,493	2,200	31	10,400	0 4	7 3 0	590	21	
34,804	28,848	44	10,951	47,113	40	6,132	61	5,27,881	85	21,477	6,075	50	18,353	7 1	6 14 10	2,980	68	
8,604	6,041	55	2,233	5,842	11	1,100	47	78,247	70	2,140	548	27	3,585	0 3	7 1 8	113	57	
11,258	10,050	33	5,084	12,789	04	3,170	52	185,443	60	5,516	1,379	58	11,300	7 4	8 3 0	945	3	
5,606	4,475	10	3,210	10,855	02	1,254	41	104,117	94	4,690	1,298	84	7,160	6 9	5 5 1	600	89	
10,557	6,193	90	5,658	11,050	18	1,880	63	150,805	89	0,306	1,717	13	14,352	11 9	8 4 10	1,023	03	
4,050	1,128	13	2,280	6,343	19	2,617	49	44,111	91	1,867	321	40	2,629	6 6	8 2 10	454	01	
43,035	20,680	40	10,013	47,291	08	9,036	52	503,797	13	20,620	5,286	22	30,331	0 31	7 7 6	3,402	13	
97,804	84,104	62	43,966	1,44,105	27	18,412	29	1,572,618	08	62,031	19,987	35	1,30,170	14 3	8 8 2	10,759	73	

STATISTICAL STATEMENT SHOWING

District

Serial No.	Name of thana.	Cows.	Bullocks.	Young stock.	Bulls reared or bred at Government farms with name of farms.	Ordinary bulls.	Buffalo bulls.	Buffalo males.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
GOPALGANJ SUBDIVISION.								
1	Mirganj	64,895	46,235	28,967	18	145	102	613
2	Gopalganj	22,398	26,706	18,258	4	115	92	412
	Total ...	67,293	72,941	47,225	22	260	194	1,025
SIWAN SUBDIVISION.								
3	Siwan	21,870	27,604	19,418	—	78	75	336
4	Darsuli	20,221	26,810	16,968	10	42	82	167
5	Rasulpur	12,905	21,638	12,458	25	23	61	180
	Total ...	54,996	76,052	48,804	35	143	168	683
BADA SUBDIVISION.								
6	Madjhi	7,348	12,010	6,255	8	11	16	74
7	Chapra -	13,376	27,199	12,829	7	16	57	88
8	Mashrak	6,070	16,184	52,65	4	14	33	116
9	Farra	10,107	23,253	8,810	3	25	29	190
10	Sonpur	3,200	4,770	2,870	...	2	14	45
	Total ...	40,701	83,416	36,029	17	69	149	510
	Grand Total ...	152,400	240,009	132,118	74	463	601	2,218

DIX IV.

THE NUMBER OF STOCK.

Saran.

Cow buffaloes.	Buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs.	Carts.	Elephant.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
12,198	9,875	5,118	36,113	1,180	28	1,188	20	21,127	1,589	...
9,360	7,187	3,402	24,428	899	39	625	19	11,778	1,174	...
21,458	16,562	8,520	60,641	2,079	65	1,808	48	32,908	2,743	...
13,448	9,435	4,150	18,791	657	15	1,051	4	17,659	1,263	...
6,553	4,276	1,797	4,570	541	27	682	18	12,158	497	7
10,571	8,571	2,127	13,631	1,060	24	630	11	10,374	1,081	8
27,668	22,272	6,674	56,892	2,258	66	2,862	23	40,191	2,631	16
4,047	2,841	522	2,249	291	22	261	...	5,958	303	...
11,811	8,720	2,320	9,074	726	24	608	5	13,331	1,108	...
5,914	4,919	956	7,157	477	10	459	...	6,918	847	6
10,495	6,765	981	8,580	673	22	536	4	10,740	1,392	...
1,938	1,236	517	1,331	125	2	117	3	2,186	210	...
25,205	2,4480	5,236	28,891	2,262	80	1,980	12	39,185	3,745	2
98,232	63,314	21,820	1,25,624	6,620	211	6,151	93	112,231	9,310	19

APPEN
TRANSFER OF PROPRIE
District

Name of thana,	Total area of villages,	Khewat No.	Number of transfer.	Area sold in acres.	Percentage 4 to 3.	Percentage 6 to 2.	Landlord class.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOPALGANJ SUBDIVISION.							
Mirganj	10,088'91	113	30	691'94	20'08	9'91	16
Gopalganj	4,220'70	511	16	724'51	13'91	17'16	7
Total	14,259'61	259	46	1,719'45	17'58	12'05	23
SIWAN SUBDIVISION.							
Siwan	37,148'83	600	143	5,173'88	10'02	13'03	59
Daranji	17,221'14	431	82	1,825'36	14'38	10'59	63
Basantpur	24,652'26	376	74	1,740'37	12'08	7'05	56
Total	79,022'23	1,667	279	8,789'61	16'73	11'06	308
SADAR SUBDIVISION.							
Sufhi	12,970'39	194	35	1,168'05	16'04	9'00	23
Chapra	20,400'03	455	79	1,932'31	15'95	9'40	63
Mashrak	26,058'31	420	79	2,003'45	16'45	7'08	60
Parsa	29,563'75	710	126	3,827'58	17'74	13'09	84
Sonpur	10,057'00	134	29	617'72	21'64	4'15	21
Total	98,000'07	2,013	348	9,549'11	17'28	9'53	251
Grand Total	221,341'91	3,085	673	18,998'17	17'09	8'55	462

DIX V.

TARY BIGHT.

Saran.

Lawyer class.	Money-lender class.	Balyat class.	Land Revenue or share of land revenue.	Price paid.	Rate per acre.	Highest rate.	Lowest rate.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3	6	3	2,320 7 3	79,870 3 7	79 15 6	3,501 12 0	35 14 3
	6	4	618 3 9	70,459 14 6	97 4 0	448 1 7	41 1 6
2	11	7	3,948 11 0	180,080 3 1	87 4 0	3,501 12 0	35 14 3
10	10	15	3,557 13 8	4,15,010 6 5	80 3 4	390 0 0	9 14 8
2	4	3	2,987 6 8	1,74,300 7 0	95 7 10	573 14 6	1 15 0
2	13	2	2,605 6 9	1,78,256 15 3	103 7 8	422 3 6	6 3 0
14	36	21	9,131 13 1	7,67,633 13 7	87 13 6	573 14 6	1 15 0
4	7	1	1,445 6 3	99,222 3 2	85 0 0	204 6 0	33 1 8
1	2	12	3,641 4 11	1,15,916 4 7	60 0 0	451 12 6	8 15 0
0	4	8	1,793 14 1	1,18,958 3 0	69 1 3	205 11 2	1 10 8
10	8	24	4,503 10 11	8,14,776 14 0	55 2 0	288 4 6	1 15 9
	4	4	1,182 2 11	61,541 3 0	123 6 8	434 12 6	18 6 9
21	26	47	12,765 0 1	5,99,984 10 4	64 2 7	434 12 6	1 10 3
60	73	75	44,846 0 2	25,17,689 9 0	78 9 10	3,501 12 0	1 10 3

APPEN
SALE OF OCCU
District

Serial No.	Name of thana.	Total area of village in acres.	Total area held by occupancy ryots in acres.	Total number of khattans of occupancy ryots.	Number of sale.		Area sold, in acres.
					Whole holding.	Part holding.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
GOPALGANJ SUBDIVISION.							
1	Mirganj	377,668'05	319,325'81	114,518	2,001	9,364	70,172'88
2	Gopalganj	198,361'06	147,663'71	79,924	907	3,184	3,573'06
	Total ...	476,029'10	366,989'52	194,442	2,908	12,548	73,745'94
SIWAN SUBDIVISION.							
1	Siwan	311,094'37	258,358'83	121,963	889	961	1,963'78
2	Darauli	168,607'39	108,613'20	90,363	813	396	690'81
3	Bamhri	157,560'08	128,001'83	83,408	407	988	876'13
	Total ...	637,261'84	494,973'86	295,734	1,309	1,345	3,530'72
SADE SUBDIVISION.							
8	Manjhi	78,347'70	60,632'11	44,311	433	616	593'40
3	Chapra	185,443'60	144,667'34	137,776	1,468	8,366	3,064'88
3	Machhak	104,117'94	80,602'33	64,790	410	987	1,189'00
6	Parua	156,865'89	28,617'81	106,408	929	3,307	2,087'28
5	Sanyar	44,111'91	125,594'10	81,140	303	698	547'84
	Total ...	568,085'18	439,514'09	334,415	3,149	13,366	7,381'98
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,673,376'08	1,245,477'46	624,591	5,366	25,949	85,104'40

DIX VI.
PANCY RIGHTS.

Saran

Number of Sales to—				Amount paid.	Rate per acre for land sold.	Number of vendors still holding as under—raiyats.	
Landlords.	Lawyers.	Money-lenders.	Raiyats.			On cash rent.	On produce rent.
9	10	11	12	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	15	16
147	114	3,076	6,508	10,42,546 1 5	102 7 11		
27	90	1,023	1,916	3,48,436 3 2	106 7 9		
234	204	4,104	2,454	12,80,982 10 7	101 3 4		
208	166	412	1,144	2,08,646 0 3	127 4 0		
66	16	69	837	1,08,660 1 1	151 13 ...		
74	14	295	893	1,82,608 2 1	166 15 6		
338	156	776	2,574	5,99,516 2 5	166 2 11		
53	19	230	940	2,45,384 6 9	276 1 6		
182	72	754	2,796	8,49,898 6 6	277 12 6		
122	14	292	969	1,90,126 5 6	182 15 9		
125	26	190	2,595	3,81,592 7 2	184 9 5		
55	11	102	825	1,42,260 2 2	260 8 6		
804	142	1,568	9,125	18,09,351 14 2	333 8 9		
1,076	442	6,419	20,163	28,00,148 11 2	151 6 0		

APPEN
MORTGAGES WITH
District

Serial No.	Name of thapa.	Total number of mortgages in the village.	Total area of village.	Area in Acres held by Mortgages.											
				From proprietor.		From tenure-holder.		From raiyat at fixed rent.		From settled raiyat.		From occupancy raiyat.		From non-occupancy raiyat.	
				a		b		c		d		e			
				A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1	2	3	4	5											
GOPALGANJ SUB-DIVISION.															
1	Mirganj	85,629	277,568'05	232	80	1,342	62	37	78	24,347	24	26	73	18	88
2	Gopalganj	22,919	198,581'05	165	04	793	15	76	01	10,774	88	11	54	38	41
	Total	88,548	476,949'10	397	84	2,135	77	113	79	41,122	12	37	36	51	09
SIWAN SUBDIVISION.															
1	Siwan	30,617	211,604'37	1,333	35	437	37	71	29	17,321	50	104	48	..	79
2	Daranli	21,724	168,607'39	1,277	91	37	55	177	64	10,827	34	219	76	...	...
3	Basantpur	20,857	157,580'09	204	63	363	01	151	60	11,137	48	2	29	1	02
	Total	73,198	537,891'85	2,745	89	1,177	93	400	62	39,346	41	390	51	1	81
BADR SUB DIVISION.															
1	Manjhi	14,693	79,247'70	399	63	707	91	68	90	7,051	59	...	54	...	...
2	Chapra	26,608	186,443'89	921	55	945	25	174	74	12,547	46	...	85	...	80
3	Mamhrak	19,361	104,117'94	188	84	143	52	71	24	6,658	07	1	53	...	92
4	Paras	17,213	156,865'89	171	31	178	85	30	94	6,023	10	1	24	...	13
5	Bonpur	5,766	44,111'91	484	48	45	89	16	54	2,403	77	...	...	...	...
	Total	77,000	568,787'13	2,368	71	1,419	42	362	45	39,094	98	3	66	1	85
	Grand Total	209,346	1,572,618'08	5,512	24	4,735	12	876	86	117,193	51	427	45	55	6

DIX. VII.

POSSITION.

Saran.

Total area (in acres) mortgaged.	AREA HELD BY MORTGAGORS OF DIFFERENT CLASSES.								Total amount advanced.			Rate per acre.		
	Landlord Class.		Lawyer class or class of those in service.		Money-lending class.		Raiyat class.							
	a		b				d							
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	Rs.	a.	p.	B.	a.	p.
6	7								8			9		
25,000'64	445	28	185	40	12,454	80	12,910	...	20,44,067	7	8	122	7	10
17,858'03	747	71	246	61	8,103	67	9,700	'81	21,06,694	4	8	117	13	8
45,568'67	1,102	90	432	64	20,502	73	21,070	81	51,49,701	12	4	117	8	6
19,228'55	1,505	30	456	93	5,490	37	11,927	20	31,56,437	4	41	104	2	5
12,920'20	775	60	67	30	1,684	16	10,393	19	19,37,435	2	1	149	15	4
11,950'12	500	11	68	01	8,332	76	7,999	25	23,00,207	9	8	300	13	9
44,000'17	2,690	07	691	29	10,437	27	30,319	04	71,63,130	0	11	169	14	0
8,128'80	371	26	60	30	1,935	71	5,741	39	20,10,650	1	4	247	5	6
18,830'34	470	02	109	70	2,617	68	10,433	65	31,90,440	0	10	253	14	8
7,003'02	464	98	64	57	1,051	56	4,552	81	11,31,059	2	5	160	10	1
8,707'47	340	18	13	53	803	19	7,733	57	17,66,592	15	0	203	4	0
3,010'68	520	20	10	33	260	70	2,439	42	7,08,806	13	0	235	7	0
40,841'07	1,584	04	343	55	7,520	04	31,053	81	71,40,379	7	10	223	15	2
125,798'81	6,768	00	1,303	88	38,550	04	68,074	20	2,17,80,271	4	31	169	2	8

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement of cases under section 108, Bengal Tenancy Act, of District Saran up to 30th September 1921.

Name of thana.	Total caste institu	Total cases dispo- sed of.	Pending.	Details of figures shown in column 3.			Remarks.
				Allowed.	Disallowed.	Withdrawn.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mirganj ...	1,429	1,429	...	582	729	118	
Gopalganj ...	708	708	...	393	259	116	
Siwan ...	1,007	1,007	...	276	660	77	
Basantpur ...	528	528	...	211	268	49	
Darauli ...	675	675	...	195	427	53	
Manjhi ...	213	195	18	54	116	25	
Chapra ...	429	380	49	134	210	36	
Mashrak ...	130	76	54	21	43	12	
P ...	222	182	90	46	72	14	
Sonpur ...	38	28	10	11	14	3	
Total ...	5,379	5,158	221	1,863	2,798	497	
Rejected at Sadr and not included in the above figure	77	77	...	...	77	...	

APPENDIX VIII(a).



सत्यमेव जयते

CLASSIFICATION OF SUITES UNDER

District

[illegible]

DIX VIII(a).

SECTION 106, BENGAL TENANCY ACT.

Saran.

Status.										Title.	Trees.	Miscellaneous.		Remarks.		
Zirat vs. Bakabt.		Landlord vs. Tenant.		Tenant vs. Landlord.		Rent-free claimant vs. Landlord.		Landlord vs. Rent-free holder.								
Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	Allowed.	Disallowed.	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
1	2	18	50	1	5	14	6	3	13	2	83	100	139	39	61	A. D. 303 347
1	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	4	8	2	...	41	56	23	55	338 375
2	2	23	61	1	5	14	6	7	21	4	83	210	185	63	116	616 1,323
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A. D. 376 731
3	26	4	28	2	47	1	1	...	...	6	18	30	96	11	65	311 377
...	1	4	12	...	8	...	...	...	3	2	6	20	26	8	17	211 27
...	1	1	4	7	31	...	...	...	...	1	24	65	21	56	...	196 480
3	23	9	43	9	86	1	1	...	...	8	25	74	167	40	123	633 1,628
...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	5	13	3	13	A. D. 84 141
...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	23	27	6	18	134 316
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	2	31 86
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	4	6	6	44 86
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	11 17
...	...	2	3	1	5	...	2	...	1	3	7	32	20	16	28	206 543
...	
...	
6	31	34	100	17	96	15	10	7	25	15	116	316	423	118	293	1,863 3,304
...	
...	

APPENDIX VIII(b).

Classification of section 108 cases disposed of.

Possession.		Rent.		Status.		Title.		Trees.		Miscellaneous.		Total number.
Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2175	62.16	1365	36.45	339	8.68	130	2.82	738	18.81	410	7.98	5148





APPENDIX IX

सत्यमेव जयते

CLASSIFICATION OF CASES UNDER

District

Name of thase.	Number of cases.	Number of holdings sued.			Existing rents of rent-paying hold- ings sued.	Result of settlement			
		Rent-paying.	Non-rent-paying.	Total.		Number of holdings			
						Withdrawn.	Dismissed.	In which existing rent settled.	In which existing rent altered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GOPALGANJ SUB DIVISION.									
Mirganj	1,641	71,009	321	72,130	744,669	1,386	3,309	8,092	68,133
Gopalganj	1,063	35,451	327	35,779	390,000	1,482	1,804	4,001	26,164
Total	2,704	107,380	648	107,908	1,134,668	2,868	5,103	12,093	94,297
SIWAN SUB DIVISION.									
Siwan... ..	2,990	40,990	1,217	51,213	306,494	3,193	8,288	2,739	25,777
Basantpur	1,078	35,730	630	36,368	281,334	1,800	7,154	2,718	23,965
Darauli	2,358	32,258	903	33,160	250,380	1,515	6,877	2,017	21,840
Total	7,323	117,964	2,655	130,639	898,117	6,507	22,319	7,474	61,584
SADAR SUB DIVISION.									
Mazjhi	902	18,064	303	18,367	130,320	706	2,600	805	12,913
Chapra	2,022	38,034	421	38,455	271,367	2,337	7,504	2,630	24,657
Mashrak	629	9,441	254	9,695	67,502	1,137	2,233	2,201	2,780
Parsa	1,401	21,738	198	21,936	150,538	1,733	6,007	2,471	16,447
Soupar	190	1,861	13	1,874	11,971	261	595	113	912
Total	6,304	89,173	1,194	90,372	631,655	6,124	9,029	9,316	54,709
Grand Total	16,334	314,523	4,397	318,919	2,664,740	15,509	48,551	20,783	239,599

DIX IX:

SECTION 105, BENGAL TENANCY ACT.

Saran.

of rent-paying holdings.							Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-).	Result of settlement of non-rent-paying holdings.					Remarks.
Existing rent which has been settled.	Existing rent which has been altered.	Increase or decrease for alteration of area.	Enhancement under section 30.	Total rent settled.				Number of holdings withdrawn.	Number settled.	Area settled in acres.	Rent settled.	Incidence per acre.	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 a	19 b	20	21	22	23
65,338	603,820	+ 551 — 604	65,711	8,014	743,654	751,668	12.82	26	195	47	199	4 4 0	
35,026	343,453	+ 123 — 151	50,085	16,834	413,329	429,163	13.30	22	305	143	653	4 9 0	
100,363	947,262	+ 670 — 755	136,396	23,843	1,160,183	1,184,031	13.02	48	500	190	862	4 7 6	
18,570	302,414	+ 23 — 7	31,672	44,705	307,900	352,605	9.87	243	974	145	618	4 7 0	
12,303	214,806	+ 43 — 18	27,546	35,654	243,651	284,505	10.70	90	445	64	302	4 11 0	
24,169	230,202	+ 67 — 15	24,567	25,081	243,307	269,028	10.05	120	732	112	507	6 7 0	
65,161	767,303	+ 132 — 40	83,795	106,240	80,008	606,249	10.19	453	2,202	321	1,516	4 11 0	
6,211	101,061	+ 10-10-0 — 32-7-3	10,168	13,642	103,810	117,470	9.41	11	235	32-26	162	5 0 0	
25,015	205,400	+ 56 — 58-1-3	18,231	9,423	245,313	251,736	7.70	46	375	50-04	261	4 7 0	
10,200	30,008	+ 31-4-3 — 1-10	2,671	8,020	35,549	43,670	6.51	75	179	31-69	147	1 5 0	
20,455	96,166	+ 12-7 — 17-5	7,636	8,179	116,607	124,786	6.51	53	143	35-04	119	3 4 0	
742	5,720	...	473	41	6,533	6,041	7.33	...	15	1-8	4	4 0 0	
65,063	442,865	+ 159-0 — 106-12-0	30,036	80,683	507,013	517,591	7.50	187	947	165-51	68	4 0 0	Pending 453 9311
221,177	2,167,443	+ 970 — 906	+ 250,940	169,771	2,488,104	2,737,875	10.90	688	3,620	671	3,050	4 0 0	

APPENDIX X.

Section 108 A case figures up to 30th September 1921, District Saran.

Cases instituted up to date.	Disposed of up to date.	Pending.	Detail of figures shown in column 2.	
			Allowed.	Disallowed.
1	2	3	4	5
711	705	6	279	426



APPENDIX XI.

Statement of commutation cases up to 30th September 1921, District Saran.

of cases have nstitu- to date.	Name of Thana.	Number of cases disposed of up to date.	Number of cases in which commutation was			Commuted.		
			Allowed.	Disallowed.	Withdrawn	Area in acres.	Rent.	Rate pe
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
153	Mirganj ...	153	103	38	12	95	512	6
221	Gopalganj ...	221	177	44	...	246	1,028	4
427	Siwan ...	427	368	55	4	337	1,941	5
127	Basantpur ...	127	112	12	3	111	553	5
522	Darauli ...	522	461	60	1	479	2,980	6
263	Manjhi ...	262	225	35	2	182	1,180	6
880	Chapra ...	874	784	88	2	1,060	4,891	4
81	Mashrak ...	81	63	16	2	50	212	4
137	Parsa ...	137	113	24	...	46	264	5
22	Sonpur ...	22	9	5	8	12	56	4
2,833		2,826	2,415	377	34	2,658	13,617	5

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX XII.

Statement showing section 108 case figures up to 30th September 1921, District Saran.

	Cases instituted up to date.	Cases disposed up to date.	Pending.	Detail of figures shown in column 3.		Remarks.
				Allowed.	Disallowed.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6
District Saran ...	140	132	8	15*	117	Out of these 3 were office proceedings.



APPENDIX XIII.

Statement of civil suits from 1902 to 1920.

Year.				Small Cause Court.	Money.	Rent.	Title.	Total.
1				2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1902	...	...	...	2,094	783	13,932	2,467	19,326
1903	...	...	...	1,989	759	15,007	2,326	20,081
1904	...	...	...	1,974	1,090	14,107	2,370	19,541
1905	...	...	...	2,022	1,142	15,138	2,178	20,480
1906	...	...	...	1,572	637	13,576	2,411	18,216
1907	...	...	...	1,744	673	15,445	1,824	19,686
1908	...	...	...	1,507	675	12,086	1,541	15,809
1909	...	...	...	1,673	634	11,841	1,816	15,964
1910	...	...	...	1,751	667	11,904	1,749	15,961
1911	...	...	...	1,877	623	12,332	1,931	16,763
1912	...	...	...	1,843	519	12,791	2,043	17,206
1913	...	...	...	1,810	695	12,000	1,830	16,445
1914	...	...	...	2,056	806	11,094	1,815	15,771
1915	...	...	...	1,227	660	12,057	1,796	15,740
1916	...	...	...	1,633	935	12,917	1,993	16,578
1917	...	...	...	952	1,070	12,567	2,711	17,300
1918	...	...	...	1,126	841	9,523	2,039	13,629
1919	...	...	...	1,223	742	13,705	2,732	18,402
1920	...	...	...	1,315	721	13,330	2,004	18,370

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement of Revenue-paying estates. District Saran.

Year.				No. of Revenue paying estates.	Temporarily settled estates.	Government estates.	Total Revenue demand.
1				2	3	4	5
				Rs.			Rs.
1901	...	...	...	5,444	76	21	12,63,614
1902	...	...	...	5,491	80	25	12,62,745
1903	...	...	...	5,506	78	23	12,63,101
1904	...	...	...	5,583	13	31	12,64,345
1905	...	...	...	5,576	77	36	12,68,500
1906	...	...	...	5,655	77	39	12,67,055
1907	...	...	...	5,703	77	39	12,66,090
1908	...	...	...	5,744	72	13	12,67,243
1909	...	...	...	5,898	69	15	12,66,851
1910	...	...	...	6,076	64	18	12,68,388
1911	...	...	...	6,139	60	23	12,71,542
1912	...	...	...	6,203	59	22	12,70,570
1913	...	...	...	6,260	56	25	12,70,153
1914	...	...	...	6,364	55	27	12,71,660
1915	...	...	...	6,405	49	32	12,71,404
1916	...	...	...	6,586	48	31	12,68,506
1917	...	...	...	6,703	56	26	12,67,930
1918	...	...	...	6,863	59	28	12,68,861
1919	...	...	...	6,937	63	26	12,69,934
1920	...	...	...	7,021	65	26	12,70,737

STATEMENT XV.

Statement showing number of partition cases.

Year.						No. of cases disposed of.
1901	...	...	...	...	...	14
1902	...	...	...	...	...	32
1903	...	...	...	...	...	27
1904	...	...	...	...	...	8
1905	...	...	...	...	...	38
1906	...	...	...	...	...	33
1907	...	...	...	...	...	21
1908	...	...	...	...	...	3
1909	...	...	...	...	...	61
1910	...	...	...	...	...	49
1911	...	...	...	...	...	28
1912	...	...	...	...	...	40
1913	...	...	...	...	...	34
1914	...	...	...	...	...	41
1915	...	...	...	...	...	26
1916	...	...	...	...	...	49
1917	...	...	...	...	...	32
1918	...	...	...	...	...	54
1919	...	...	...	...	...	43
1920	...	...	...	...	...	30

APPENDIX XVI.

Land Registration Cases.

Year.						Number of cases disposed of.
1901	...	...	...	...	...	6,899
1902	...	...	...	...	...	6,178
1903	...	...	...	...	...	4,514
1904	...	...	...	...	...	3,251
1905	...	...	...	...	...	3,146
1906	...	...	...	...	...	3,864
1907	...	...	...	...	...	4,493
1908	...	...	...	...	...	3,726
1909	...	...	...	...	...	3,163
1910	...	...	...	...	...	3,354
1911	...	...	...	...	...	2,902
1912	...	...	...	...	...	2,963
1913	...	...	...	...	...	3,031
1914	...	...	...	...	...	2,120
1915	...	...	...	...	...	2,510
1916	...	...	...	...	...	3,013
1917	...	...	...	...	...	3,392
1918	...	...	...	...	...	2,889
1919	...	...	...	...	...	3,346
1920	...	...	...	...	...	5,171
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<u>75,920</u>

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing Revenue and assets of the Bihar Districts.

District.	Assets.			Revenue.	Ratio of Revenue to assets.	Incidence of Revenue per acre.	Remarks.
	Cash rent.	Value of produce-rent and khas land.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
Patna ...	37,98,950	40,24,080	78,22,930	15,20,728	1:5	1 2 0	
South Monghyr ...	19,14,038	20,28,008	47,37,031	5,07,307	1:9	0 4 4	
North Monghyr ...	18,28,728	11,08,320	29,37,048	3,74,060	1:8	0 6 5	
Purnea ...	...	...	44,20,806	11,72,863	1:4	0 6 2	
Bhagalpur ...	40,44,595	22,01,770	62,46,365	5,54,842	1:11	0 3 4	
Darbhanga ...	53,71,582	16,56,873	70,28,455	7,88,301	1:9	0 5 10	
Muzaffarpur ...	45,70,010	18,19,500	63,89,510	9,65,128	1:6	0 9 11	
Saran ...	48,78,960	10,86,584	59,65,544	12,63,924	1:4	0 11 10	
Champaran ...	29,28,428	10,76,682	40,05,100	5,15,125	1:8	0 3 7	
Gaya ...	35,63,187	88,12,517	1,23,75,104	14,83,775	1:8	0 7 9	
Shahabad ...	50,64,208	48,11,131	99,61,773	17,78,578	1:6	0 10 5	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of sales in District Saran.

Year.	Estates liable to sale.	Estates sold.	Revenue of estates sold.	Purchase money.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
1901 ...	895	77	6,737	39,875
1902 ...	701	65	7,440	38,526
1903 ...	885	54	6,836	37,508
1904 ...	819	52	22,513	88,878
1905 ...	669	70	7,639	64,375
1906 ...	526	311	4,707	75,196
1907 ...	722	46	4,101	17,139
1908 ...	811	25	1,522	7,504
1909 ...	764	34	5,551	31,962
1910 ...	648	23	1,632	9,598
1911 ...	774	33	2,007	19,157
1912 ...	695	31	3,660	11,763
1913 ..	802	19	3,677	9,185
1914 ...	737	20	2,364	8,051
1915 ...	971	32	4,573	16,545
1916 ...	908	29	1,730	10,036
1917 ...	707	41	6,464	51,753
1918 ...	650	18	2,381	6,005
1919 ...	812	18	4,634	12,149
1920 ...	981	26	2,807	5,559
Total ...	154,521	747	1,02,984	6,13,720

APPENDIX XIX.

No. ^{3278-B}/₅₋₁₀₃, dated Ranchi, the 23rd May 1916.

From--The Hon'ble Mr. H. COUPLAND, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department,

To--The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 17-27—5, dated the 20th April, 1916, with which the Board submitted a proposal made by the Collector of Saran, and supported by the Commissioner of the Tirhut Division, for the postponement of the revision settlement operations in the district of Saran. The Board agreeing with the Director of Land Records and Surveys, does not recommend the proposal.

2. In reply, I am to say that Government agree with the Board that the reasons put forward by the local officers for the postponement of the revision operations in the district of Saran are not sufficient to justify the acceptance of their recommendation which would involve the abandonment of the present settled policy of periodical revision of the record-of-rights at intervals of fifteen years. To provide for this a continuous programme, based on the date of the completion of the original settlement, has been deliberately adopted for the whole province. The case of the Saran district is in no way exceptional, and any retardation of the programme beyond what has already been ordered with a view to reduce expenditure to the lowest limits consistent with economy would, as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council has already reported to the Government of India, largely enhance the cost of the operations, and involve the breaking up of a large trained staff.

3. While agreeing generally with the reasons given by the Board for rejecting this proposal, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council considers it desirable to point out that he is unable to accept Mr. Reid's statement that the primary object of a revision settlement is an inquisition into illegal enhancements, rack-renting, illegal levies and dispossession of tenants. His Honour in Council does not believe that the state of affairs existing in parts of North Champaran on which recent revision operations have thrown considerable light, will prove to be typical of Bihar generally, and he considers it undesirable that the Department should start work in new areas imbued with any such idea.

सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX XX.

Notifications under section 101 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

No. and date of notifications.	Area notified. Thana.
1	2
8594 — R., dated 20th November 1914 S-250	... Gopalganj.
5809 — R., dated 14th August 1915 S-175	... Mirganj and Siwan.
5409 — R., dated 15th July 1916 S-147	... Darauli and Basantpur.
4768 — R., dated 14th August 1917 S-148	... Manjhi, Chapra, Masrakh, Parsa and Sonpur.
442 — R., dated 19th January 1918 S-14	... Villages—Bhagar No. 507. Gangapur No. 508. Siswan No. 509, Tadewa No. 511 of thana Darauli.

Notifications under section 103 (b).

6874 — R., dated 1st October 1918 S-185	... Thana Mirganj.
6878 —, dated 1st October 1918 ... S-185	... „ Gopalganj.
7224 —, dated 1st September 1919 S-184	... „ Basantpur.
7572 —, dated 9th November 1920 S-184	... „ Darauli and Siwan.
7573 —, dated 9th November 1920 S-185	... Villages ... Thana No. Bhagar ... 507 Gangapur ... 508 Siswan ... 509 Tadewa ... 511 of Thana Darauli.
3482-R. T., dated 27th August 1920	... Thana Mashrak.
637 — R. T., dated 17th August 1921 S-127	... Manjhi.
10482 — R., dated 27th October 1911 S-164	... Chapra.

APPENDIX XX.

Notifications relating to exclusion of villages from scope of Revision operation.

No. and date of notifications.	Area notified with Thana.
1	2
5241 — R., dated 12th August 1918 S-150	Bishunpura thana No. 492.
1174 — R. T., dated 13th October 1921 S-156	Dharampur „ „ 494 of Thana Gopalganj. Mirzapur thana No. 126 Dudhia „ „ 128 Akhilpur „ „ 129 Bakapur „ „ 130 Saladih „ „ 135 Farahada „ „ 137 Anu Chak „ „ 138 } Thana Sonpur. Mahazi Barhara thana No. 551 of thana Chapra.

No. 7891R.—1VC-19, dated the 21st November 1918.

Notification by—The Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.

In the exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (1) of section 37 G of the Cess Act, 1880 (Bengal Act IX of 1880), as amended by Bihar and Orissa Act 1 of 1916, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rule:—

Objections received under section 37E shall be heard and disposed of either by the Settlement Officer or by an Assistant Settlement Officer. The Settlement Officer may revise any valuation made by an Assistant Settlement Officer or any order of the Assistant Settlement Officer under section 37G either on his own motion or on application provided that the time allowed for appeal has not expired and that reasonable notice has been given to the parties to appear and be heard in the matter.

No. 5-20-4, dated the 27th May 1918.

Notification by—The Board of Revenue, Bihar and Orissa.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37A of the Bengal Cess Act, IX of 1880, as amended by the Bengal Cess (Amendment) Act, IV of 1910, the Board of Revenue is pleased to direct that a revaluation shall be made by the Settlement Officer, North Bihar, of all lands comprising the Siwan and Sadr Subdivisions of the district of Saran.

No. 11307-R.—S-156, dated the 18th November 1921.

Notification by—The Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 103B of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), the Government of Bihar and Orissa are pleased to declare that a record-of-rights has been finally published under sub-section (2) of section 103A of the said Act, for every village included in thana Parsa in the district of Saran for which a record-of-rights was previously prepared under Chapter 7 of the aforesaid Act.

No. 11308-R.—S., dated the 18th November 1921.

Notification by—The Government of Bihar and Orissa, Revenue Department.

In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of section 103B of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act, VIII of 1885), as amended by Bengal Act III of 1898 and Bengal Act I of 1907, the Government of Bihar and Orissa are pleased to declare that a record-of-rights has been finally published under sub-section (2) of section 103A of the said Act, for every village included in thana Sonpur in the district of Saran for which a record-of-rights was previously prepared under Chapter X of the aforesaid Act with the exception of villages Mirzapur No. 126, Dudhia No. 128, Akhilpur No. 129, Bakapur No. 130, Saladih No. 135, Farahada No. 137 and Anu Chak No. 138.

APPENDIX XXI.

List of District Board Bungalows.

1. Chapra.
2. Gopalganj.
3. Siwan.

List of Inspection Bungalows.

1. Baniapur.
2. Basantpur.
3. Bhoire.
4. Darauli.
5. Dighwara.
6. Ekma.
7. Gopalganj.
8. Hardia.
9. Jalalpur.
10. Maharajganj.
12. Mairwa.
13. Mashrak.
14. Siwan.
15. Siswan.

List of Public Works Department and Irrigation Bungalows.

1. Chapra Circuit House.
2. Sarai.
3. Bunkerwa Inspection Bungalow.
4. Basantpur ditto.
5. Sarangpur ditto.
6. Bijaipur ditto.



APPENDIX XXII.

LIST OF FACTORIES IN THE DISTRICT.

Gopalganj Subdivision.

1. Maniara.
2. Sadhua.
3. Siripur.
4. Government Cattle Farm at Sipaya.
5. Shahpur.
6. Sonbarsa.
7. Rajopatti.

Siwan Subdivision.

1. Partappur.
2. Rampur (Bankat)
3. Jagdispur.
4. Jogapur.
5. Lawa.
6. Jamupur.
7. Gopalpur.

Sadr Subdivision.

1. Arna.
2. Arwa.
3. Marhaura.
4. Ramkola.
5. Rampur.



APPENDIX XXIII.

List of Officers employed in Savan Revision Settlement.

Serial No.	Name of officer.	Designation.	Nature of employment.	Period of employment.			Remarks.
				Years.	Months	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Indian Civil Service.</i>						
1	J. A. Sweeney, Esq., I.C.S.	Settlement Officer.	General control and supervision.	4	7	21	In addition to Cham-paran.
2	J. A. Saunders, Esq., I.C.S.	Ditto and Assistant Settlement Officer in charge.	Ditto	4	8	11	
3	A. R. Toplis, Esq., I.C.S.	Ditto	Ditto	3	10	21	
	<i>Junior Civilian under Training.</i>						
4	N. P. Thadani, Esq., I.C.S.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Khanapuri attestation. and	0	5	2	
5	P. T. Mansfield, Esq., I.C.S.	Ditto	Ditto	0	4	20	
6	J. G. Shearer, Esq., I.C.S.	Ditto	Ditto	0	1	24	
	<i>Deputy Collectors.</i>						
7	Babu Phanindra Nath Gupta, B.A.	Settlement Officer.	General control and supervision.	1	1	0	
		Assistant Settlement Officer.	Attestation and case work.	2	5	2	
8	Babu Phanindra Nath Mukharji (now Rai Sahib), M.A., B.L.	Assistant Settlement Officer in charge and Assistant Settlement Officer.	Inspection section 103A and case work.	0	9	10	
9	Babu Pashupati Ghosh, B.A.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	In charge of settlement headquarters and case work.	5	1	0	In addition to Cham-paran since 1916.
10	Babu Kartik Chandra Chandra, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation ...	0	5	16	
11	Pandit Mathura Prashad Chande, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation, recess and case work.	5	0	11	
12	Babu A. Gopi Kishore Lal, B.A.	Ditto ...	Case work ...	0	11	0	
13	Babu Pradyumna Prashad Singh, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation and 103A.	1	6	0	

APPENDIX XXIII—contd.

Serial No.	Name of officer.	Designation.	Nature of employment.	Period of employment.			Remarks.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Babu Chintamani Das, B.A.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Attestation and 103A.	1	4	26	
15	Maulavi Syed Mohammad Mahfuz, M.A., B.L., L.L.B.	Ditto ...	Attestation and case work.	1	3	2	Deceased.
16	Babu Arun Nath Chakravarti, M.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation ...	0	6	15	
17	Mr. J. F. Gantzer ...	Ditto ...	In charge of Cadas- tral headquar- ters and attesta- tion.	2	4	22	Appointed Deputy Col- lector in 1919.
18	Babu Ramesh Chau- dra Chakravarti, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation, 103A and case work.	2	9	18	Appointed Deputy Co- lector in 1920.
	<i>Munsifs under Train- ing.</i>						
19	Babu Sadhucharan Mahanti, B.L.	Ditto ...	Attestation and case work.	1	0	8	
20	Babu Parmeshv a ri Dayal, B.L.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	2	0	
21	Babu Anjani Kumar Sahay, B.L.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	0	8	
22	Babu Khetra Nath Singh, B.L.	Ditto ...	Khanapuri and attestation.	0	5	0	
23	Babu Debi Prashad, B.L.	Ditto ...	Attestation and case work.	1	6	0	
24	Babu Dvarka Prashad, B.L.	Ditto ...	Attestation ...	0	6	12	
25	Babu Ramesh Chan- dra Sur, B.L.	Ditto ...	Attestation and case work.	1	6	0	
26	Babu Nirmal Chan- dra Ghosh, B.L.	Ditto ...	Khanapuri and attestation.	0	4	27	
27	Babu Jugal Kishor Akhauri, B.L.	Ditto ...	Khanapuri ...	0	6	0	Deceased.
28	Babu Gopal Chandra De, B.L.	Ditto ...	Case work ...	0	1	0	
29	Maulavi Abu Moham- mad, B.L.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0	8	0	
30	Maulavi Abdul Aziz, B.L.	Ditto ...	Khanapuri and attestation.	0	4	23	

APPENDIX XXIII—contd.

Name of officer.	Designation.	Nature of employment.	Period of employment.			Remarks
			Years.	Months.	Days.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>Sub-Deputy Collectors.</i>						
Babu Manoranjan Sinha, M.B.A.S.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Attestation, 103A, recess, case work, and in charge of Settlement headquarters.	4	0	0	
Qazi Abdul Wahhab, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation and case work.	4	8	2	
Pandit Birinchi Jha	Ditto ...	Attestation, 103A, final publication, cess revaluation and case work.	4	10	0	
Babu Deosagar Singh, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation and case work.	1	2	15	
Maulavi Alimuddin Ahmad, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation ...	0	6	0	Deceased
Babu Bhagawan Mahapatra, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation and case work.	2	2	16	
Babu Jadunath Mahapatra, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation and 103A.	1	4	3	
Babu Gopal Charan Patnaik, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation and recess.	2	2	13	
Babu Chintamani Acharya, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation and case work.	3	6	6	
Babu Manmohan Nath Sarkar, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation ...	0	9	22	
Babu Parmanand Jha, B.A.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0	6	17	
Babu Jadunath Das Chaudhuri, B.A.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	0	5	
Babu Gopinath Das, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation, 103A and case work.	4	5	11	
Maulavi Faridul Haqq, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation and 103A.	0	8	24	
Babu Nirad Kanta Sen, M.Sc.	Ditto ...	Khanapuri and attestation.	0	11	25	
Babu Mithileshwar Sahay, B.A.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	1	23	
Maulavi Rafiq Alum, B.A.	Ditto ...	Office work ...	0	0	7	
Babu Susil Ranjan Chattarji, B.A.	Ditto ...	Khanapuri ...	0	5	12	

APPENDIX XXIII—contd.

Name of officers.	Designation.	Nature of employment.	Period of employment.			Remarks.
			Years.	Months.	Days.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	
<i>Sub-Deduty Collectors</i> —contd.						
Babu Braja Kumar Mahtha, B.A.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Khanapuri ...	0	4	29	
Babu Shivanandan Sahay.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0	6	0	Diser
Mr. P. D. Gomes ...	Ditto ...	Incharge of Cadastral headquarters and Khanapuri.	0	6	0	
Maulavi Muhammad Tahir, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation ...	0	5	4	
Babu Bharat Chandra Naik, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation and Khanapuri.	0	8	23	
Babu Ganesh Chandra Chandra, M.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation and case work.	3	0	0	
Babu Bhuvaneshvari Sharan Varma.	Ditto ...	Khanapuri, Recovery and case work.	3	0	0	
Babu Narayan Nand, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation, 103A and case work.	3	10	6	
Mr. P. R. Dass, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation ...	0	5	0	Dece
Maulavi Hafiz Abdul Aziz, B.A.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0	11	7	
Maulavi Ekramul Haqq, B.A.	Ditto ...	Khanapuri and attestation.	1	1	13	
Syed Nazir Hussain, B. A.	Ditto ...	Khanapuri ...	0	5	4	
Babu Mahendranath Sarkar, B.A.	Ditto ...	Incharge, Cadastral Headquarters.	0	4	0	Dec
Babu Bansidhar Naik, B.A.	Ditto ...	Case work. ...	1	1	16	
Babu Bhupendra Nath Ghoshal, B.A.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0	7	20	
Babu Mriganka Shekhar Mukharji, B.A.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	0	0	
Mr. A. T. Bajpai, B.A.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0	6	26	
Babu Sadananda Patnaik, B.A.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	1	8	
Babu Parameshvari Dayal, B.A.	Ditto ...	Khanapuri and attestation.	0	7	0	App Sul Co in

APPENDIX XXIII—*concl.*

Serial No.	Name of officer.	Designation.	Nature of employment.	Period of employment.			Remarks.
				Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<i>Sub-Deputy Collectors</i> <i>—concl.</i>						
68	Babu Khiredhar Rai, B.A.	Assistant Settlement Officer.	Khanapuri, attestation and case work.	3	0	0	Appointed Sub-Deputy Collector in 1921.
69	Babu Natabar Patnaik, B.A.	Ditto ...	Khanapuri and attestation.	0	0	0	Appointed Sub-Deputy Collector in 1919.
70	Babu Radhamohan Patnaik, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation, recovery, case work and certificate.	3	8	13	
71	Maulavi Fazlur Rahman, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation ...	0	6	11	
72	Pandit Nandkumar Misra.	Ditto ...	Khanapuri attestation and 103A	0	6	0	Appointed Sub-Deputy Collector in 1919.
73	Babu Sant Bilas Singh <i>Non-gazetted officers.</i>	Ditto ...	Recovery, computation and recess work.	3	0	0	
74	Babu Mahesh Prasad Varma, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation and case work.	2	0	0	
75	Maulavi Habibul Rahman, B.A.	Ditto ...	Attestation ...	0	6	0	Now Sub-Deputy Collector.
76	Babu Dharanidhar Banerji, M.A.	Ditto ...	Khanapuri ...	0	1	0	
77	Babu Ramnarain Singh.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0	1	0	
78	Babu Swarasati Kumar Rai.	Ditto ...	Miscellaneous office work.	0	3	19	
79	Babu Binda Charan	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1	2	13	

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BOARD OF REVENUE, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

No. 17—161-13.

From

**H. L. KHASTGIR, Esq., RAI BAHADUR,
OFFG. SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,
BIHAR AND ORISSA,**

To

**THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
BIHAR AND ORISSA, REVENUE DEPARTMENT.**

Dated Patna, the 21st April, 1923.

SIR,

I AM directed to submit a final report written by Babu Phanindra Nath Gupta on the operations for revision of settlement in the district of Saran between the years 1915 and 1921. The comments of Messrs. Tanner and Tuckey, successive Directors of Land Records, with the Board's observations added, will be found in the accompanying review.

2. Mr. Tuckey writes : "The credit of the success of the Settlement which was carried through rapidly and smoothly is due to the successive Settlement Officers, Messrs. Sweeney, Saunders and Toplis, and Babu Phanindra Nath Gupta, and their good work may be brought to the notice of Government, as also that of the officers mentioned in the report." The Board cordially endorses this commendation.

3. Mr. Tuckey's other suggestions will be noted for consideration.

4. I am to express the regret of the Board for the delay in submitting the report.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

H. L. KHASTGIR,

Offg. Secretary.

REPORT ON REVISION OF SETTLEMENT IN SARAN, 1915—1921.

REVIEW.

1. The operations began in October 1915 and were completed by March 1922. They covered practically the same area as the original operations, the only changes being that four villages were surveyed for the first time, having at the time of the previous settlement been unstable *diora* land but being now stable. On the other hand ten previously-surveyed villages were excluded.

2. In his introduction Babu Phanindra Nath Gupta remarks that there is not much material for drawing up an interesting report but there are nevertheless several matters which deserve discussion. In Part I, a brief review is given of the changes that have occurred in the circumstances of the district since the previous settlement. The most striking economic change is the disappearance of indigo manufacture and the rise in the sugar industry. The area under sugarcane in Saran has more than doubled in the interval. The comparison given in paragraph 16 between the outturns obtained by careful cultivation and those obtained by the ordinary cultivators is significant and will become more marked if and when improved varieties of sugarcane are introduced, because these require and respond to more care than the usual varieties. One very important consideration in favour of the tractor has not been mentioned in paragraph 16 and that is the fact that it solves to a large extent the labour difficulty which is becoming a troublesome one. Armed with a tractor a planter is nearly independent of fluctuations in the supply of labour for agricultural operations.

3. The outstanding feature of the revision in Saran as compared to that in Champaran has been the absence of any acute tension or universal cause of dispute and the comparatively little change required in the record. This is due to the fact mentioned in paragraphs 28 and 43 of the report that the raiyats of Saran have been able to protect themselves against infringements of their rights and the record-of-rights is kept well alive. This however does not affect changes which must occur owing to death and transfers nor does it affect partitions. In spite of the fact that the cultivated area has increased by only 4.5 per cent, the number of plots has increased by 21.8 per cent, which gives an indication of the extent to which "morcellement" has gone on. This is even more strikingly illustrated by an inspection of some of the village maps. While the old maps were easily legible some of the new ones contain so numerous small plots as to render clear reproduction difficult.

4. In such circumstances, i.e. the absence of any great change in the extreme boundaries of plots and of new cultivation and the presence of raiyats alive to their interests, the blue print revision system is very successful, given the standard of check as mentioned in paragraph 39 of the report. Where however the country is undulating and hilly and extension of cultivation has taken place and the raiyats are backward the risk of omissions, accidental or intentional, is too great to be remedied by any check within reasonable distance of the standard. Such are the conditions in the Santal Parganas where it has been decided to have a new survey instead of revising the old one and it may be necessary to adopt the same course in Kodarma, a matter which is at present under examination. The total net cost of the operations was Rs. 13,04,028. The total net cost of the original settlement was Rs. 11,14,491. The increase is more than accounted for by the greater cost owing to the rise of prices. The blue print revision therefore offers a substantial financial advantage over a *de novo* survey.

It is satisfactory to observe that the area under production has increased since the previous settlement. A further increase is being effected in the present process.

term *batai* is loosely used
 section 40 it was found th
 without dispute yet it was
 Probably if the incidents ha

both. In several cases under
 stem had been recorded as *batai*
 ad that appraisement was the system.
 recorded in detail this ambiguity would
 under section 40 brought to light some of
 the same difficulties in applying that section as had been the case in Gaya.
 The chief ones were the difficulty of finding the cash rents of similar lands in
 the vicinity and the absence of reliable papers showing landlords' actual
 realizations. The action of the Hathwa Estate in compromising such cases at
 the average village rate of rent is to be commended. The raiyats were
 satisfied, the rates were fair and moreover probably exceeded, when the cost of
 collection is taken into account, what the Estate realized. The Bettiah Estate
 would have been well advised to follow a similar policy since an examination
 of the cases in which realization papers were filed showed that these
 realizations were well below the average village rents.

6. The most troublesome question that arose in Saran was the settlement of
 fair rents under section 105. Though it did not raise such a turmoil as the
sharabeshi question in Champaran yet it was productive of some bitterness,
 as the Settlement Officer points out in paragraph 27 of the report, which
 may possibly develop into a no-rent campaign. The principles of
 enhancement adopted are described in paragraph 71 *et seq* of the report
 and as in Champaran it was found necessary to modify the full vigour
 of section 32, Bengal Tenancy Act, by the application of section 35 in
 the Sadr Subdivision where rents were already very high. The method of
 section 32 was seen at its worst in Saran owing to the influence of one or two
 years' prices. For example in the Gopalganj Subdivision the average enhance-
 ment on *dhanhar* and *bhit* lands allowed by section 32 was Re. 0-2-6 in the
 rupee while in Siwan it was Re. 0-1-9. This was not due to a fall in prices in the
 year which elapsed between the institution of the cases in the two subdivisions
 because price continued to rise. It was due to the influence of the year 1898
 on the average figures. If the Siwan cases had been instituted a year earlier
 the enhancement would have been Re. 0-2-7. If the Gopalganj figures had
 been instituted a year later the enhancement would have been much less.
 The number of tenancies dealt with under section 105 was 318,919,
 whereas the number at the last settlement was 65,041 only. The bulk of
 the last settlement cases were on the ground of rents being below the prevail-
 ing rate and owing to the term not being clearly defined, as was subsequently
 done by the Amending Act of 1898, the enhancements were allowed in some
 cases. It was in these cases apparently that the Hathwa Estate had to reduce
 rents subsequently (paragraph 58 of report and paragraph 304 of Mr. Kerr's
 report). The cases under section 30(b) were few at the last settlement and mostly
 failed because price lists could not be proved. Where they did succeed the
 enhancement allowed was nine pies. The discussion in paragraphs 299-303
 of Mr. Kerr's report is very interesting in view of the position now. It was
 the opinion of some officers that there was no real case for enhancement of
 rent in Saran on the ground of rise in prices because, looked at as a whole, the
 holdings were non-economic, and having regard to the large number of cases
 of rent enhancement at this settlement they felt that injustice was being done
 on a large scale. It is impossible not to feel the force of the argument, and
 though it would be extremely difficult to distinguish between individual hold-
 ings that were economic or not, the general position is enough to make one
 pause before giving the full enhancement allowed under the Act seeing that
 rents are at a high level already and for a large portion of the raiyats the rise
 in prices brings no benefit.

Although as pointed out in paragraph 4 the net cost was slightly above
 signal operations, exceeding it by 17 per cent., the recovery for the
 the rate of Re. 0-13-3 per acre as against Re. 0-10-0, an increase
 The reason is that Government bore one-quarter of the cost
 operation. The cost is a serious factor and if it conti
 to consider if the record cannot be simplified
 hearer.

in paragraph 62 of the report certain suggestions have been made regarding the rates of pay and the method of fair copy. Conditions differ in different settlements but in Manbhum it is noted that owing to the extra difficulty of copying from the working record which is badly written and full of corrections, the muharrirs who prepare the Collectorate copy do not earn more than or even as much as those preparing the *maliki* copy. The proposal that the three copies should be made simultaneously from dictation has many disadvantages. It would involve lowering the rates or raising the total cost as the fourth man has to be paid also. It would also make the comparison of the raiyati copy with the original useless as a check of the other two copies as the three copyists would not make the same mistakes. Moreover parts of the record are not copied in all three copies.

9. The indifference of the people to final publication is noted in paragraph 63. This is common to all settlements and the fact that it is noticeable in Saran where the people take such a keen interest in the record and are so much alive to their rights shows that the system is faulty. The people ought undoubtedly to have the record in their hands during the period allowed for filing post-publication suits. Under the present system they do not obtain the copies of the record until the time of the recovery of costs, which is usually a year after final publication. The result is that considerable extra cost is involved in taking the copies of the record necessary for suits or applications for a settlement of rents. It is however essential that the costs should be recovered before the copies are distributed, and in my opinion the best solution would be the adoption of Bengal rules. These rules are given in rules 381 to 383 of the Bengal Settlement Manual, 1917, and rule 15 of the Technical Rules, Part VIII, and are based on rule 61 of the Bengal Government Rules, 1914, under the Bengal Tenancy Act. Under these rules final publication consists merely of placing the record for public inspection free of charge for a month, and publishing a proclamation to that effect in each village. The certificate of final publication is signed on the day on which the recovery work of the village commences, so that every one who pays the demand punctually has the opportunity to study the record at his leisure within the period of limitation.

10. Perhaps the most important question with regard to future revision settlements is that of cost. In one respect extra cost was incurred in Saran at the revision compared with the original settlement. This was by the entry of local areas in addition to acres and decimals as noted in paragraph 57 of the report. It is yet to be seen whether the system of revising the maps by working on blue prints of the former map is practicable outside Bihar itself. It has been abandoned for the Santal Parganas.

11. Regarding the simplification of the record, the Settlement Officers of Bihar have several times proposed that no boundaries should be recorded in the final record. In Bengal only the northern boundary is recorded. Trees in Bengal are recorded only when they belong to another than the owner of the land. The possibility of simplification on these lines should be considered in future revisions. It is also for consideration whether a larger proportion of the cost should not be recovered from litigants in the settlement courts rather than from the general body of landlords and raiyats. Post-publication case work in Saran probably paid for itself, as it certainly ought to, but the court-fees on the objections to the draft records might well be raised in revision settlements sufficiently high to make that part of the work self-supporting. A fee of Re. 1-8-0 would certainly be sufficient for this. Re. 1-4-0 in most cases.

12. Amongst other matters reported the following are worth

The liability of the district to damage to roads owing to the waterways and the interference of railway

The dependence of the people upon imported food as well as upon earnings from work in other parts of India.

The remarkably slow spread of primary education.

The subdivision and multiplication of estates.

The subdivision and multiplication of fields.

The difficulties experienced in identifying estates.

The deterioration of cattle and the need for either pasture land or fodder crops.

The increase in transfers by sale or mortgage to money-lenders.

The general prosperity, notwithstanding, of the raiyat.

